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Tuesday, June 29, 1971
Asadha 8, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 29, 1971/
Asadha 8, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Court Cases against Employees Involved in July, 1970 Incident of Siliguri

*781. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Court cases are pending against the Railway employees in connection with the incidents that took place at Siliguri in July, 1970 ;

(b) the number of employees against whom wage cuts and break in service was imposed ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to withdraw cases, condone break in service and cancel other punishments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the Railway rules, participation in an illegal strike automatically results in break in service and loss of wages for the days of strike, 2473 Railway employees of Siliguri who participated in the illegal strike had, accordingly, to bear the above consequences.

(c) As regards Court cases, it is not the policy of the Government to interfere with the natural course of justice. The conclusion of the legal proceedings is, therefore, awaited. In regard to those persons whose cases are before the courts, we have not taken any action against them by way of punishment. The break in service has been condoned in November, 1970 treating the period as dies-non. Wages are, however, not admissible of the basis of "no work no pay".

SHRI ESWARA REDDY : This is a very serious issue where the non-implementation of a Minister's assurance is involved. In July last, when these incidents took place...

MR. SPEAKER : No introduction. Please ask a question.

DR. RANEN SEN : He is a new Minister. He does not know the background.

SHRI ESWARA REDDY : The employees requested the Minister to intervene. He refused and allowed the situation to drift. Later on, when this issue was brought to the notice of his predecessor, Shri Nandaji, he gave an assurance on the floor of the House that there would be no victimisation if the strikers resumed work. May I know if the Government is going to implement the assurance given by his predecessor ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I also said that there must be no victimisation. Victimisation, as the hon. Member knows, has a definite meaning. Where cases are before the courts, we do not interfere.

SHRI ESWARA REDDY : May I request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole case in view of the fact that these employees did creditable work in 1962 and 1965, and in view of the fact that the disturbance was not the creation of the railway employees ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have seen the circumstances under which this strike took place, and even if it is a matter of a little displeasure to you, I am going to relent.

SHRI R. P. YADAV : Is it a fact that these cases are pending due to the paucity of lawyers in courts, and if so, what steps are taken by the Government ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I am thankful to the hon. Member. I will make enquiries. If the delay is merely because of the number of lawyers being less than required, I will take steps.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय का आश्वासन तो ऐसे ही चलता है । बरौनी और गढ़हरा के बारे में उनका आश्वासन अब तक पूरा नहीं किया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जब वहां हड़ताल चल रही थी तब इंडियन रेलवे लोको मेकैनिकल स्टाफ एसोसिएशन के प्रेजिडेंट सरदार हजारा सिंह को हवाई जहाज में लेकर यहां के रेलवे अधिकारी वहां समझौता कराने के लिए गये थे ? अगर गये थे, तो क्या वहां इस बात का आश्वासन उनके सामने दिया गया कि रेलवे मजदूरों के खिलाफ, जो लोग हड़ताल से वापस चले जायेंगे, कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी ? अगर इस बात का आश्वासन दिया गया था तो सरकार उस को पूरा करवाने में हीला हवाला क्यों कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I remind the hon. Member that suggestive questions are not allowed as supplementaries. You should put in it another form. Anyway this question is there.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : There is no question of Government going back on assurances given. He understands the problem in one way and I understand it in another way. That is the difficulty.

Alignment of Subarnarekha Dam Construction in West Bengal

*783. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present alignment of the Subarnarekha Dam Construction in West Bengal would affect the basin of the river ;

(b) how much amount has already been spent for this project ; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative the steps Government propose to take ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). A coordinated and agreed proposal for the construction of embankments along the Subarnarekha river for protecting areas against floods in West Bengal and Orissa has been drawn up after inspection and discussion of officials of the two States and the Central Water and Power Commission The schemes have been prepared by the State Governments on the basis of the agreed decisions. The embankment scheme in West Bengal estimated to Rs. 128 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission. The scheme for embankments in Orissa estimated to cost Rs. 10.5 crores is to be finalised by the Orissa State Government taking into account the observations made by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Ministry of Finance after secrutiny of the scheme.

After the implementation of the overall scheme, the depth of inundation in the areas on the river side of the embankments will be more than hitherto. Consequently, 35 villages, 1857 houses and 17700 people in West Bengal and 173 villages, 9774 houses and 50,000 people in Orissa will be affected

An amount of Rs. 14 lakhs has been provided in the West Bengal scheme for raising and or shifting of the affected villages. The Orissa estimate provides for Rs 4.02 crores towards compensation and shifting of the affected villages.

No expenditure has been incurred so far of the embankments in West Bengal.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Is it a fact that the construction of the Subarnarekha dam in West Bengal has been given up by the Government because the construction would affect the basin of the river ? What is the amount spent so far on the project ? Is it also a fact that the suggestions given by the village panchayat organisations of that area was taken into consideration before the construction work was taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : It is

true that the West Bengal Government wanted to start the construction in February 1971. But the villagers there objected and the work was not resumed.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : What steps are being taken by the Government to construct the project without affecting the basin of the river ? When is the work likely to be started and will the Government give due respect to the suggestions made by the local people ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The suggestion to construct embankments on both sides of the river involves both the States of West Bengal and Orissa. The West Bengal project has been sanctioned and the Orissa project has not yet been sanctioned the Orissa Government has to send it. Even then there will be some difficulty because a lot of villages will be submerged between the embankments. Therefore the latest thinking has been whether we should not construct reservoirs higher up and reduce the excess flow in the river altogether. The matter is still under study.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that so far as the upper part of the project is concerned, there is no programme of eviction of any settlement. Is it a fact that as a result of the floods in Sabarnarekha the lower part of Midnapore district is almost every year affected and if so will the Government undertake to organise works in the upper part of the river ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that water spills over at Bhosra ghat inundating Midnapore district. If embankment is constructed on one side it is feared that water will go to the other side in Orissa. Therefore the Ministers of Irrigation of Orissa and West Bengal have met sometimes back and they agreed that the construction of embankments should be done simultaneously on both sides. Therefore, it is difficult to take any construction work only to benefit Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Work in the upper part could be done.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The reply of the hon. Minister says that the scheme for embankments in Orissa estimated to cost Rs. 10·5 crores is to be finalised by the Orissa State Government taking into account the observations made by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Ministry of Finance. May we know what suggestions have been made by the CWPC and the Finance Ministry ?

DR. K. L. RAO : These are usual technical observations. That is to say, the bank is so high and the bank should be at such and such a distance or the village should be raised and so on. These are technical observations. The estimates are returned to the State to incorporate these things and they are to send them back ; they have not yet come back. Even then, the main difficulty is, the bank, if constructed, would submerge a large number of villages both in West Bengal and Orissa. The submergence is very heavy, sometimes like four to five feet above the normal level. So I have been thinking whether the problem could be tackled afresh by the construction of an upper reservoir to reduce the flow in the river.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is a great resentment from the people on both sides of the river, on the West Bengal and the Orissa sides, and that they have represented to the Government of West Bengal.....

MR. SPEAKER : Ask a question ; no speeches.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Yes, Sir ;... that the alignment of the embankment should be changed ? I want to know whether they have decided to change the alignment.

DR. K. L. RAO : The alignment has been the subject of discussion, and finally both the Governments have accepted the alignment for which estimates have been framed and they have been accepted by both the Governments.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The Governments of West Bengal and Orissa are not agreeing to the site. I would like to know whether the Central Government has consulted the Bihar Government so that the site may be available from their State ?

DR. K. L. RAO : So far as the embankments are concerned, both the West Bengal

and Orissa Governments have accepted both the alignment and the proposal. But taking the picture as a whole, I feel that the mere construction of the embankment, without any further reservoir, will not be of much use. In fact, the damage will be more. Therefore, I have been thinking whether the construction of a reservoir is better at the moment and I am investigating that aspect also.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The Minister has stated that both the Governments have accepted the present alignment and the embankment. I would like to know whether the Orissa Government have accepted this alignment recently, or it was the previous alignment which they have accepted.

DR. K. L. RAO : This is the latest one. But as I submitted earlier, they have got some reservations ; both these Governments are not anxious to implement this project.

Changes suggested by Law Commission in Indian Penal Code

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*785. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Law Commission has submitted its report on gheraos ;

(b) if so, whether Law Commission in its report has suggested drastic changes in the Indian Penal Code ; and

(c) what are the main suggestions made ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The Law Commission has not submitted any separate report on 'Gheraos' as such, nor was the Commission asked to do so. Taking note of 'gheraos', the Commission has recommended in its report on the Indian Penal Code that the offences of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, when jointly committed by 10 or more persons, should be regarded as aggravated forms and be more severaly punishable.

(b) The Law Commission has suggested a number of changes in the Indian Penal Code.

(c) The changes are too numerous to be dealt with. The principal changes are summarised by the Commission in Chapter XXV of its report. The report has been submitted recently to this Ministry and it has yet to be studied in depth. The report will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as printed copies become available.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : As the Law Commission has not submitted its report on gheraos as such, I would like to know how soon it will be possible for the Government to bring out a legislation on these gheraos.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is not contemplated ; gherao is only an extenuated from of the already existing offences under sections 341 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code. Even from a little study which we could make in the short time, of the recommendations of the Law Commission, what the Law Commission has said is, when wrongful confinement or wrongful restraint which are offences under the Indian Penal Code, are committed by 10 persons or more jointly, then it becomes an offence of gherao, and for that, a more severe punishment is recommended by the Law Commission. Therefore, no separate legislation pertaining to gherao as such is either necessary or is contemplated.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Is not the Government conscious of the urgency of his legislation for gheraos in the light of the fact that it has become a big law and order problem in this country ?

SHRI H R. GOKHALE : This supplementary really does not arise out of the original question at all, Sir.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I would like to know when the Government proposes to bring forward a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The Commission has given a report which is voluminous. If I remember right, there are at least four or five volumes in cyclostyled copies It is not more than a month that we have received the report. We are really studying it in depth because the recommendations cover a very large field. The Indian Penal code has been an old statute and has been regarded all

over the world as a model statute on punishment of crime. Therefore, we want to be careful in examining all the recommendations. The report also will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : It is a very pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : No, that is not the practice.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : The Criminal Procedure Code is being amended. I would like to know from the Minister whether he would like to take up both the Bills together. It would be much better if both the Bills are considered together.

MR SPEAKER : No, Sir. Order please.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether there is any yardstick to differentiate between a legal demonstration to ventilate genuine grievances of workers and intimidation ? It is always easy to call any demonstration as *gherao*. Is there any yardstick to define what is a *gherao* and what is a demonstration ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking for opinion.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is arising out of his definition. He says that if ten persons *demonstrate*, that will be a *gherao*. It is the most dangerous thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not concerned with the definition ; I am concerned with the relevance of the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is my personal experience. If the employer does not give due wages, what is he alternative ? The Government does not take any step. If they hold a demonstration, it will be called a *gherao*.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not give me a discourse.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Does the Law Commission report indicate that in most of the cases *gherao* is a result of the failure of the Government to implement the awards given by the industrial courts ? In that case what does the Government propose to do ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think, this is too *far-fetched a question.*

Railway Line from Satna Station to Govindgarh *Via* Rewa

*790. MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was conducted for laying Railway line from Satna Railway Station (Central Railway) to Govindgarh *via* Rewa in the Rewa Commissioner's Division ;

(b) if so, whether the above project was sanctioned and that work on it was about to start when Vindhya Pradesh was a Lt. Governor's State ;

(c) if so, the reasons for dropping the project ; and

(d) whether Government propose to go ahead with the project now and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The project was found to be unremunerative and hence not taken up for construction.

(d) No, Sir. Due to difficult resources position and the unremunerative nature of the line, its construction will have to wait for better times.

MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH : Will the hon. Minister for Railways be pleased to state whether the Government

Government has reconsidered their study of feasibility of this line in view of the findings of the Geological Survey of India showing big limestone deposits in this region ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We have made a study and, unfortunately, much as we would like to concede the hon. Member's point of view, it is not remunerative nor have we got funds for this purpose.

Tista Multipurpose Barrage Project

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*797. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI R. N. BARMAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3266 on 19th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have submitted any report to the Central Water and Power Commission regarding Tista Multipurpose Barrage Project ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so far, and the time by which the project is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The revised project report of the Tista Barrage Project has been received from the Government of West Bengal and is under technical scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission. The completion of the project will depend upon the availability of reasources of the West Bengal Government for undertaking irrigation projects.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I know from the hon. Minister the salient features of the project report submitted by the West Bengal Government, which is now under scrutiny ? May I know (a) whether this project will connect Brahmaputra with Ganga, (b) to what extent it will afford irrigation facilities and (c) to what extent it will help generation of hydro-power ? What is the estimated cost of this project ?

MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The present estimate of this project is Rs. 44 crores. It is estimated to irrigate 9 lakhs acres in both North Bihar and North Bengal.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : It was stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 326 that the estimated cost of the project will be nearly Rs. 357 crores. May I know why the project estimate has been reduced to such an extent when it is a project of very vital importance for the development of northern regions of both Bihar and Bengal and also Orissa ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I mentioned Rs. 44 crores as the cost of the present project. Earlier, many years ago, we were thinking of connecting Brahmaputra and Ganga for navigation purposes which will cost hundreds of crores of rupees because we have to bi-pass Pakistan and go via Siliguri. It was very costly and after deep consideration by the Ministry of Transport it was decided not to take it up for the present. But the West Bengal Government was very anxious to have some irrigation project. Therefore, the present project has been conceived after consultation and discussion with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN : May I know whether the Government propose to attach very much importance to this project and if so whether it would be taken up as a project of national importance ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We are aware of the importance of this project. But, as the hon. Members know, irrigation is a State subject and we expect that the project must be financed by the State Government. The West Bengal Government has made out a case that in view of the fact that this is a project of international importance the finance for the project must come from the Centre. That is a point which is yet to be decided.

DR. RENEN SEN : Is it not known to the Minister that there has been a demand not only from the people of North Bengal but also from the people of Bihar and adjoining States also that Tista barrage scheme is a must if any project is going to be taken up in North Bengal ? So, will the Government of India view it from the

national point of view or will it be relegated to the domain of the West Bengal Government ? What is the position of the Government of India in this regard ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As explained already, every irrigation project is a must for the country. But, in this particular case, as the Tista river ends up in Pakistan, we are anxious to ensure the utilisation of the water essential for our needs. That is the only aspect where it differs from other projects. The Government of India is giving due consideration to this aspect.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : If I have understood correctly, the Minister said that this project will cost Rs. 44 crores. May I know the share of the State in this Rs. 44 crores ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Under this scheme Bihar can irrigate 1 to 2 lakh acres and Bengal 7 lakhs acres. But both the governments have written to us that the money must come from the Centre. So it is extremely difficult to say about the share of States.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Accept that proposal of the State Governments.

Rural-Electrification Scheme in Manipur

*798. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages benefited by the rural Electrification Scheme in Manipur and the total number of K Watts consumed under this scheme so far ;

(b) whether Government are considering further expansion of the scheme in response to heavy public demand ; and

(c) if so, when the benefit of such expansion will reach the consumer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Up to 31st March, 1971, 187 villages have been electrified in the Union Territory of Manipur ; the maximum demand of power for these villages is of the order of 2600 kilowatts.

(b) and (c). The rural electrification schemes are being accelerated ; about 310 villages are expected to be electrified by the end of the Fourth Plan as compared with 119 villages electrified at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : It has been mentioned in the statement that 187 villages have been electrified and the maximum demand of power for these villages is of the order of 2,600 kilowatts. What is the basis of calculation of the requirements of the villages so far and may I know whether the total demand has been met ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Manipur is very short of power ; at the moment we have got 5 MW power. We are hoping that in the next three years by diesel sets and other ways to have additional power of 2 MW. But even this is not sufficient for rural electrification of Manipur. So, we propose to take up 310 villages in a phased way during the Fourth Plan. Unfortunately, there is no power in that area. So, unless we have transmission of power from Assam I am afraid the progress cannot be expedited

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : What is the progress made in the bulk purchase of power from Assam ? May I know whether the rural electrification is connected with this bulk purchase ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is quite true that we are trying to get power from Assam up to 15 MW. The transmission on line is under construction. We hope it will be completed in the next two years.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : In view of the fact that the *per capita* consumption of power is the lowest in Assam, how does the hon. Minister expect Assam to share power with Manipur ? We are already sharing it with Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about Manipur.

Approval of Loharo and Juhi Irrigation Schemes, Haryana

*799. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the dates of approval of the Loharo and Juhi Irrigation Scheme in Haryana State;

(b) the progress of work so far achieved on these Schemes ;

(c) whether the work has been progressing according to the schedule, and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the amount so far spent on these Schemes since their approval till 31st March, 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) . (a) The Loharu and Jhul projects were accepted by the Planning Commission in January 1971.

(b) and (c) The Government of Haryana have reported that the projects are progressing according to schedule By 31st March, 1971 about 59% of earthwork and 8% of lining work had been completed on Loharu Scheme ; the corresponding figures for Juhi were 71% and 39%.

(d) Rs. 121.4 lakhs and Rs. 230.8 lakhs respectively.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : May I know whether at the time of approving new schemes regard shall be had to the systematic and planned development of areas and the porgress of schemes already in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : When these projects were sanctioned they were intended to be completed in about three years This is what is stated in the reply. I think the progress is fairly good.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Does the hon. Minister not know that the Gurgaon canal project and Sohna irrigation project were approved five years back and there has been very little progress in these schemes whereas in the case of the new schemes that have been taken up the progress is very fast because of political reasons ?

DR. K L. RAO : The Sohna lift irrigation scheme has not yet been taken up. Gurgaon canal scheme has been sanctioned and I think it has made good progress I would submit to the hon. Member, who was once Chief Minister of that area, that when a number of projects are taken up in a State we cannot concentrate on one project, because these serve deficit areas of Haryana, I think, it is justified to some extent.

Traffic Survey of Naupada-Gunupur and Rupsa-Talband Railway Lines in Orissa

*800. SHRI D K PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the traffic surveys of Naupada Gunupur and Rupsa Talband Branch Railway lines in Orissa have been completed ,

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether the work of conversion of these two lines into broad gauge has been taken up ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). No Traffic survey for the conversion of the Naupada-Gunupur Narrow Gauge line to Broad Gauge has been undertaken. The Traffic Survey for the conversion of the Rupsa-Talband Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge is in progress and is scheduled for completion by 31 8 1971.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The justification for the capital outlay for the projects has yet to be established.

SHRI D K. PANDA : I have a confirmed report to the effect that there was a committee which was set up to make a study of these two branch lines and they have also made certain recommendations and the

recommendation is also quite favourable to the effect that there are considerable number of passengers and, therefore, there is every possibility and it will also be economical and viable to have these lines converted to broad-gauge. I would like to know whether the said report of the Committee has been received by the Government or not. Secondly, whether the Government had taken any action on that report ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I do not know He has not mentioned the name of the committee.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : My question is whether a Committee has been set-up by the Railway Department ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I require notice. I am guided by surveys. I am not aware that a committee will be appointed for examination of each broad-gauge line. I will look into whether any special committee had been appointed by the Government of India.

Flood Protection Measures during the Fourth Plan

*803. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to provide flood protection to an additional area of about 37 lakh acres in the country during the Fourth plan ;

(b) if so, what is the additional area which will receive flood protection in Orissa during the Fourth Plan ; and

(c) what are the projects included in Orissa for achieving the purpose and at what costs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) An assessment made while finalising the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74) had indicated that the additional area likely to be protected by flood control measures during the Fourth Plan period would be 15 lakh ha (37 lakh acres).

(b) and (c). The State Government of Orissa have reported that 24,000 ha of additional area will be protected during Fourth Plan by the implementation of the following schemes:—

1.	Continuing schemes consisting of embankments, town protection works, anti-erosin, etc.	Outlay in Rs. lakhs protection 138.0,
2.	*New Schemes*	
	(1) Saline embankment from Joraling to Balanga and from right bank of Bharagavi to left bank of Noona	7.0
	(2) Flood protection embankment on left bank of Chitrotpala near Guali	1.2
	(3) Bund from Righagarh to Talchuan	3.0
	(4) Satgan Ghery Bund	1.5
	(5) Closing gap on Kharsun right bank near Govindupur	1.4
	(6) Closing of eastern gap of Aul Ring bund.	8.0
	(7) Closing of river spill near Palpada	25.5
	(8) Closing of Chanchhaghai and flood protection near Belpur	1.8
	(9) Drainage in Basudevpur area	9.2
	(10) *Other schemes cateogrywise;-*	
	(a) Marginal embankments	84.0

(b) Town and village protection 8.9

(c) River Training and anti-erosion works 27.4

(d) Drainage and other schemes 20.0

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, it has been admitted by the Union Government that in the whole of the country five States are affected from floods and Orissa is one among them and the average annual loss to Orissa is Rs. 1.5 crores. May I know from the hon. Minister in view of what I stated whether the Government of India has tried to implement the draft programme of flood control which the Orissa Government had submitted ? Then, no item for flood control on any major river like Subarnarekha, Vaitarni, Brahmani, Kharsuan etc , has been included. These are the major rivers which inundate the entire Orissa. I want to know whether any of these programmes have been included and if they were included, whether they were not admitted by the Government of India.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : What the hon. Member has said is entirely correct. Orissa is one of the States in the country which is subjected to very heavy flooding every year. I wish that more money was allotted there but in view of the paucity of funds the State Government have allotted only Rs. 3 crores for the Fourth Plan. That is why they could not accommodate the various other projects which the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know...

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI ; Second question.

MR. SPEAKER : The first question was equal to five questions.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, you should at least invent some bonus scheme for those Members who obey you. There should be incentive bonus for those Members who obey you. What is the total allotment so far as the Centre is concerned for flood control measures in Orissa for the Fourth Plan and what are the schemes for the diversion of flood waters from the Mahanadi at Gania to Chilka in the lower reaches of Hirakud Dam ? Are those projects still being considered by the Government of India and the hon. Minister ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Flood control is a State subject and the State Government is at liberty to allot any amount of money it wants. Unfortunately, the Centre has nothing to do in the matter of finances for the subject. The total amount of money to be spent during the Fourth Plan on flood control in the entire country is Rs. 138 crores of which Orissa is spending Rs. 3 crores. There are other States which are trying to spend more money. The particular projects that the hon Member has mentioned are very good ones and I would write to the Orissa Government to try to make a start on those projects.

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे जो 37 लाख एकड़ भूमि को बचाने की योजना है उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों के जो बाढग्रस्त क्षेत्र है उनको बचाने की भी कोई योजना है जैसे राप्ती जलकुडी आदि बनाने की योजना है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The approximate total expenditure is likely to be Rs. 138 crores and it will be possible to effect flood control over those areas. I would not be able to say straightaway about UP because it is UP Government's problem and I do not have the list of the projects the UP Government have. But certainly some areas in eastern UP would have been included in that programme.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आपने रकम रखी है बाढ़ों का हल निकालने के लिए 135 करोड़ रुपये, बाढ़ें प्रति वर्ष और भी बढ़ती जा रही हैं, उसका मूल कारण है कि नदियों में मिट्टी अधिक बढ़ती जा रही है, तो उस मिट्टी को साफ करने के लिए क्या आपको यह लगता है कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिट्टी साफ की जा सकती है और इतने रुपये से बाढ़ रोकी जा सकती है ?

इसके लिए क्या बांधों का मोड़ और विशालों में किया जा सकता है जिससे कि बाढ़ न आए ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Flood control also consists of desilting some of the small rivers. For example, desilting of one of the channels in Midnapore, which the hon. Member mentioned, is being done. But it is not possible in the case of big rivers to have any desilting. Among the projects that have been mentioned there are a few projects where desilting is being done.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिमालय से नदियां निकलती है, वहां से बाढ़ आती है, इसके लिए उद्गम स्थान पर बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये क्या आपने चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर कोई योजना बनाई है ? यदि नहीं व्यवस्था रखी है, तो वह क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं पूछा कि बारिश को रोकने के लिए भी कोई काम किया है ।

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no proposal at present to construct any reservoirs on those rivers.

Delay in Completion of Swarna Project in Andhra Pradesh

*810. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the completion of 'Swarna Project' in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh has been delayed due to the dispute with Maharashtra Government involving about 450 acres of land coming under submergence ;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government to settle this dispute ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by he Central Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The matter was taken up with the Government of Maharashtra. Certain proposals regarding rehabilitation of the oustees in Maharashtra on lands in Andhra Pradesh are being examined by the two State Governments.

SHRI GANGA REDDY : This project was started in 1959, that is, about 13 years back. A sum of about Rs. 80 lakhs has been spent. It seems the Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed to give land for land or cash compensation according to the Maharashtra Land Acquisition Act. Even then, the dispute is lingering on for the last so many years. May I know the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : It is true this project has not been completed because of not acquiring the land in the Maharashtra region. We have been corresponding with the State Governments and the proposals have not yet been finalised.

SHRI GANGA REDDY : May I know how much time is required to settle the dispute ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are some proposals which have been made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra with regard to the acquisition of land and those are being discussed with the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister and, I hope, it should be possible to settle the dispute in the course of the year.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know out of the submerged area in Maharashtra how much is under cultivation and how much is on the river belt ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Apart from the river belt, 450 acres of land will be submerged in the Maharashtra region.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : The Kadam project which was started in 1949 still remains incomplete. May I know from the hon. Minister the reasons for that ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The project which the hon. Member has mentioned is different from the one to which this Question relates. This is about the Swarna Project which has been completed except for the acquisition of land in the Maharashtra region.

मतपत्र के साथ रसीद जारी करने की योजना

*792. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुनावों के दौरान मतदान करते समय मतपत्र के साथ किसी प्रकार की रसीद जारी करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक कोई निर्णय कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir. The Election Commission has, however, decided to introduce ballot papers with counterfoils.

(b) The Election Commission hopes it would be possible to introduce the system of ballot papers with counterfoils in the next general elections to the various State Legislative Assemblies which are due to be held in February, 1972.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिनों चुनाव अधिकारी के समक्ष यह विचार आया था कि जो व्यक्ति मत देने आयगा उसे एक परिचय कार्ड दिया जायगा, जिसमें उसका चित्र होगा, क्या सरकार इस बात को चालू करने के लिए तैयार है, यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या दिक्कत है ? दूसरा सवाल—जो मत-पत्र अलग-अलग बूथों के आते हैं, उन को इकट्ठा मिला देते हैं। उनको फिर से जुदा कर के मत-गणना हो—क्या आप ऐसी प्रथा चालू करने वाले हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about issuing some sort of receipt along with the ballot paper, but you are asking something else.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : It is entirely a different aspect of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : He may not ask the next question about chemical application.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों में इस बात को देखा है या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि बम्बई से श्री सुल-कर्णी यहां आये थे, उन्होंने सिद्ध कर दिया है कि दिया हुआ मत-पत्र रद्द हो सकता है और स्याही उभर सकती है ?.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें ध्यान में मत लाया करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप चाहते है कि ऐसी बातें ध्यान में न लाई जांय और यह सरकार गड़बड़ करती रहे .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आ गये हैं, गड़बड़ कैसे हो सकती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई हैं या नहीं ? वह इन्कार करे कि नहीं आई है। समाचार-पत्रों में ये सब बातें आई है, फोटो आये हैं और काफी विद्वान लोगों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज़।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर दिलवाइये। सरकार कह दे कि हमें पता नहीं है। मैं सरकार से यह बात सुनना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसी बातें पूछनी हैं तो प्रश्न भी दुरस्त किया करें। प्रश्न में रसीद के बारे में लिखा है और आप कहां चले गये—बम्बई से कौन आया था, कौन नहीं आया था।

श्री समर गुह।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। जो मतदाता मत देने जाय, अपने साथ अपना परिचय-पत्र और फोटो रखे—क्या ऐसी प्रथा सरकार चालू करने

माली है—इसका उत्तर सरकार ने नहीं दिया है, आप इसका उत्तर दिलवाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not allowing. He does not see his own question. He is asking outside the scope of his question. The question is whether the Government is contemplating any scheme to issue some sort of a receipt along with ballot paper at the time of voting.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात मानने को तैयार नहीं हूं । मेरा ऐसा कहना है कि जो मत देने आते है उनको फोटो और परिचय-पत्र दिया जाय.....

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : **

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down or not ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें देखने को मिला है कि विरोधी दल के लोग आप से नमस्कार करते है, आप उसकी अवहेलना करते है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

बावेला क्या करना है, प्रश्न दुरुस्त कीजिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप जब चेयर पर आते हैं, सब आप के सम्मान में खड़े होते है, विरोधी लोग आप को हाथ जोड़ते हैं, आप उनको नमस्कार न करके उस तरफ नमस्कार करके बैठ जाते हैं—यह अवहेलना नहीं तो क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे ज्यादा बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या करेंगे, बाहर निकाल देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा ही है, और कोई चारा नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह भी देख लीजिए, निकालकर, क्या परिणाम होता है ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are getting very rude इसे बरदाश्त नहीं करूंगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप हर सवाल को टलवा देते हैं ।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to take action against you if you go on insisting like this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप धमका कर बिठवाना चाहते हैं क्या ?...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस से कहना चाहता हूं I will have to ask him to withdraw from the House. The Member is very rude.

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : उन्होंने जो सवाल पूछा वह गैर-मुनासिब नहीं था । हम लोगों की भी कुछ जिम्मेदारी है । His question was about the voter having identity card carrying his photo. That was not irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER : He is wasting the time of the House and getting rude and you are defending him (*Interruption*) He is arguing with the Chair. (*Interruption*) I am not allowing it.

श्री आर० वी० खड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी तो पार्लिमेंट शुरू हुई है । मैं आप से क्षमा मांगता हूं लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आपने कहा कि सवाल में रेलिवैंसी नहीं है तो वे बैठ गये ।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री महिपतराम मेहता : उन्होंने कहा कि आप धमकाकर बिठाना चाहते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है ।...(**व्यवधान**)... He said : You want to threaten me. That can't be addressed to the Chair.

**Not recorded.

डा० कैलास : मैम्बर ने यह भी कहा कि इसका नतीजा खराब होगा ।. .(व्यवधान)... इसका नतीजा बड़ा खराब होगा—यह बात यहां पर नहीं कही जा सकती है ।... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे निहायत अफसोस है कि जो पार्टी के लीडर हैं वे भी डिफेन्ड करते हैं ऐसे कान्डक्ट को ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आर० वी० घटे : वे इस हाउस के एक सीनियर मेम्बर है...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे ज्यादा बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा । जो कुछ इस मैम्बर ने कहा उस पर मैंने तीन बार वार्निंग दी और कहा कि यह इर्रेलिवेन्ट है, फिर भी यह नहीं माने तो फिर इस तरह से हाउस कैसे चलेगा ? I will have to ask him to withdraw from the House or express his regret for what he said.

श्री जांबुवंत धोते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानित सदस्य श्री कछवाय ने बार-बार सवालात पूछने की कोशिश की और सवालात पूछते वक्त उन्होंने चेयर का, कुर्सी का कोई अपमान नहीं किया...(व्यवधान)...उन्होंने बार-बार अपना सवाल पूछने की कोशिश की । बार-बार सवाल पूछने की कोशिश करने से कुर्सी का अपमान होता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है । ऐसी अवस्था मे मैं समझता हूं कि कछवाय ने कुर्सी का अपमान नहीं किया है और न आपको अपमानित किया है फिर उनसे बाहर जाने के लिए कहना मेरे खयाल से उनके ऊपर अन्याय होगा ।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेम्बर ने अपमान नहीं किया है तो वे खुद कहें कि मैंने नहीं किया है । मैंने कहा कि उन्होंने किया और अब अगर वे कहें कि मैंने नहीं किया तो मैं उनकी बात मान लूंगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने मेरी बात को गलत समझा है इसलिए मैं खुलासा करना चाहता हूं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तो फिर मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीधी सी बात है कि आप अपने कहे पर रिग्रेट करते हैं या नहीं... (व्यवधान)...मैंने कहा है कि यह रेलिवेन्ट नहीं है । अब अगर आप रिग्रेट नहीं करते हैं तो मुझे अफसोस है कि आपको विद्ड्रा करना पड़ेगा... (व्यवधान)...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . आप झुंड के दबाव पर हमको दबा नहीं सकते हैं । आप यहां पर इतना बहुमत लेकर आये है लेकिन आप दबा नहीं सकते है ।

MR. SPEAKER . Unless the hon. Member expresses his regret or withdraws from the House, I am not going to proceed further Will he express his regret or not ?

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रपोज करता हूं कि अगर माननीय सदस्य एपालोजाइज़ नहीं करते हैं तो उनको तीन दिन के लिए बाहर कर दिया जाये ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री समर गुह : एक रोज़ आपको भी यही चीज़ देखनी पडेगी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : He must express his regret. This Member is insisting on disobeying...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ मैंने कहा है वह बुरी नीयत से नहीं कहा है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हम जो सवाल पूछते हैं उसे आप नामंजूर करते हैं इसलिए कि हमारा सवाल पूछना आपको गैरवाजिब लगता है । मैंने अगर गलत सवाल किया है तो मैं खेद प्रकट करता हूं लेकिन आप हमको इस तरह से निगाह से ओझल मत कीजिए । मैंने एक बात और कही है कि जब सब सदस्य खड़े होकर नमस्कार करते हैं तो आप उधर ही नमस्कार करके बैठ जाते हैं और इधर की नमस्कार स्वीकार ही नहीं करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर ऐसे ही रिग्रेट करना है तो this is too bad My duty is to judge the relevancy. After bringing his own question to his notice, still I find that he goes on persisting .....

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : You are very lenient to him. You had asked him earlier to withdraw from the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इससे ज्यादा बर्दाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं । मैं फाइनली कहता हूं ।

Once for all, this is a warning. I accept this half-hearted regret today, but I am not going to tolerate it in future, especially in the hon. Member's case.

आज तो मैं इस तरह की रहमदिली की रिग्रेट को एक्सेप्ट कर लेता हूं ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have a submission to make The hon. Member has already expressed his regrets. The Members of the Treasury Benches also should show tolerance.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेजारिटी की वजह से आप इस तरह की बात कहते है । मैंने पहले की पार्लमेंट भी देखी है लेकिन ऐसा कभी नही हुआ । इस तरह का प्रस्ताव कभी नही आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मेजारिटी की बात होती और उसका मुझे फ़ायदा लेना होता तो शक्ल ही और होती ।...(व्यवधान)...

I do not want to be very harsh with him, but I want strict observance of rules and also respect for the Chair. If this is not shown, I am not going to proceed further. I will better leave the Chair rather than allow such conduct.

श्री जांबुवंत धोते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी कुर्सी का बहुत अदब करता हूं लेकिन आपसे दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि पार्टी-इन-पावर के सम्मानित सदस्य श्री तिवारी जी ने जिस ढंग से यहां पर बात की और उन्होंने जो कहा कि कल्याण को इस सदन से निकाल दिया जाये, इस धमकी को भी वे वापिस करें ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री समर गुहा : यह आपने जो बर्ताव किया है उससे इज्जत घटी है ।

He has impaired the honour of the ruling party by proposing like that. If Shri K. N. Tiwary wants to brow beat us like that, we also know how to defend our rights.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. Do not create further complications. I am not allowing him any more.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can Shri Tiwary get up and say that.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Every member has a right to propose that if a member does not behave properly disciplinary action should be taken against him. He was right in doing so.

SHRI K N TIWARY : I have proposed accordingly

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We are in a minority in this House. It is our expectation from the Chair that the Chair would be sympathetic and compassionate to the interests of the Opposition. That is how democracy can be saved, not by bowing down to a brute majority.

MR. SPEAKER : It was only because the opposition is small that I was cautious. Otherwise I would have taken action against him as his conduct has been highly undesirable. He should be careful in future.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Regretting what has happened, may I say on behalf of my party that we welcome the ruling given by you ? I assure you on behalf of my party that we shall extend our best and most loyal co-operation to you in maintaining due dignity and decorum in this House ? May I also assure my friends on the other side that though we are in a majority—and a substantial majority—we shall never take undue advantage of it ? All we want is that we should all co-operate in maintaining due decorum and dignity of the House. Let us project an image

of the House which will really present itself to the country and the entire World outside.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We wholly agree. Your honour is our honour. It is our duty to maintain your honour so that we maintain our honour.

श्री सांवुरांत बोते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पीइंट आफ आर्डर है। हमको कुछ कहने का या समझाने का अधिकार आपको है। माननीय राजबहादुर जी हमको क्या उपदेश करते हैं यह उनका अधिकार नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेहरबानी करके बैठिए।

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : May I say that we have all respect for the Chair ? We do not expect any latitude because we are in a minority. We may be in a minority, but we are not refugees. I can assure you about that. We have been duly elected to this House We always believe in your impartiality and we will uphold your dignity. Whether there is a majority or minority is not the question. But I must say that truth must prevail in the House.

श्री सांवुरांत बोते : मिनिस्टर फौर पार्लियामेंटरी अफयर्स को हमको सिखाने का क्या अधिकार है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैंने तो सीखने की बात कही है, सिखाने की नही। मैं खुद सीखता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure about thing. Had Shri Vajpayee, he leader of the party, been here, this would not have been prolonged so much. I know what type of gentleman he is.

As for protection or anything of that kind, it is my duty to conduct the proceedings of the House in a fair and impartial manner. The day you think I am not maintaining it, there is no use my continuing to sit here. But after all, the rules of procedure and conduct of business, privileges, etc. were framed by this House and they must stick to them. I do not think any member can get up and go on arguing with the Chair and being rude to the Chair. This cannot be tolerated ; whether there is a majority or minority this side or that side, does not matter. Of course, I am not guided either by majority or minority. All of you are the same, equal to me. In that way, everybody is in a majority. But I will never tolerate such conduct in future I have been very lenient today. I have to keep the decorum and dignity of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Just as the Chair is entitled to respect, every member is also entitled to respect...

MR. SPEAKER : You are a new member.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If that does not happen, then there is bound to be trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is already over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pending Applications from Rajasthan for Licences

*782. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for licences to establish industries in Rajasthan have been pending with the Government for a long time ;

(b) the number of pending applications at present and since when these are pending ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in issuing licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Out of the applications for grant of industrial licences for the setting up of new undertakings in Rajasthan received up the 31st May, 1971, 53 are pending. Of these, 3 relate to 1968, 4 to 1969, 21 to 1970 and 25 to 1971.

(c) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of particular applications is often

delayed due to various factors. In some of these cases, the applications did not provide all the particulars and additional information had to be obtained. In certain other cases, policy decisions on the industry as a whole had to be arrived at. The Government are, however, taking all possible steps to expedite disposal of pending applications.

Accumulation of Silt at Bhakra dam

*784. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether silt at the Bhakra Dam is accumulating at the bottom of the Dam in unexpected proportions ;

(b) if so, the steps the Dam authorities have taken or propose to take to de-silt the Dam to avoid immense loss ;

(c) whether some efforts to de-silt the Dam had been made with the help of Navy some years ago , and

(b) if so, the results of the efforts ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The rate of silting is higher than that assumed at the time of preparation of the Project and at the present rate of siltations, it is calculated that it will take 350 to 400 years to lose total capacity of the reservoir. Nevertheless, soil conservation measure to reduce the silt are undertaken. Another Dam upstream of Bhakra is also under investigation.

(c) Desilting of big reservoirs is neither possible nor economical.

(d) Does not arise.

Double Railway line between Delhi and Bombay

*786. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made on doubling of the main line between Delhi and Bombay on the Western Railway ; and

(b) by what time will this work be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Double line to the extent of 985 km. is available, out of a total length of 1384 km. The work on doubling of 58 km. is in progress and is expected to be completed in stages by December 1972. Further doubling of 84 km. is programmed during 1971-72 Doubling of the remaining single line portions, approximately 257 km., will be considered as and when justified by traffic adn financial considerations.

गण्डक परियोजना पर व्यय

*787. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गण्डक परियोजना पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) परियोजना का कार्य कब प्रारम्भ किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या कृषकों को सिंचाई के लिए पर्याप्त जल नही मिल रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या बिहार सरकार अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार को राजस्व के रूप में कुछ भी उपलब्धि नहीं हो रही है, और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० के० एल० राव) : (क) और (ख). बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की गंडक परियोजना पर निर्माण कार्य 1960-61 में शुरू किया गया था। दोनों राज्यों ने इस पर अब तक जो परिव्यय किया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

बिहार—रु० 80.6 करोड़ (जिसमें नेपाल लाभार्थ कार्यों पर रु० 12.2 करोड़ शामिल हैं)

उत्तर प्रदेश—रु० 33.59 (जिसमें नेपाल लाभार्थ कार्यों पर रु० 0.80 करोड़ शामिल हैं)

(ग) और (घ). नहर प्रणाली पर निर्माण कार्य अभी तक चल रहा है और चौथी योजना के अन्त तक उसके काफी हद तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है। बहरहाल, बिहार में 50,000 एकड़ और उत्तर प्रदेश में 70,000 एकड़ भूमि को आंशिक लाभ पहले से ही प्रदान किये जा रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गंडक परियोजना से सिंचाई सम्बन्धी राजस्व उगाहा जा रहा है और अप्रैल, 1970 तक रु० 1.26 लाख उगाहे गये थे।

Demand for an Express Train on Delhi-Bhatinda Railway line

*788. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any representation during the last three months demanding addition of an express train on Delhi-Bhatinda line ; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Introduction of an additional express train between Delhi and Bhatinda has not been found justified having regard to under-utilisation of existing trains on this route nor it is operationally feasible for want of line/terminal capacity.

Rajdhani Route Track found Defective

*789 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner for Rail Safety has found the Rajdhani route track being defective ;

(b) if so, whether the defects warrant immediate suspension of service to attend to the repairs ; and

(b) by what time the defects will be eredicated ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No ; Sir. The Commissioner of Railway Safety has only pointed out certain minor points in the maintenance practices for Points and Crossings.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sanction to Thein Dam Project, Punjab

*791. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not given a formal sanction to Thien Dam Project on the Ravi in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay ; and

(c) the steps taken to resolve the inter-state differences about the proposed Dam ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). The inter-State aspects such as sharing of cost and benefits amongst the concerned States and settlement of oustees of Thien Dam project are under discussion.

Manufacture of Three Wheeler Scooters in Public Sector

*793. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the present production capacity for three-wheeler scooters in the country ;

(b) whether with the popularity of this type of vehicle in the mofussil towns for the quick transport of passengers and materials, the demand is growing rapidly ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue new licences for the manufacture of three-wheeler scooters in the public sector, without foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Three-wheeler scooters (auto-rickshaws) are, at present being produced by two manufacturers, viz. M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona and M/s Automobile Products of India Ltd , Bombay. Their combined licensed capacity for the manufacture of two wheeler and three

wheeler scooters is 24,000 Nos. each per annum. Their production capacity for the manufacture of three-wheelers has not been specified separately.

The production of three wheelers since 1969 has been as under :—

Year	Production
1969	5,072 Nos.
1970	4,229 Nos.
1971 (upto 31-5-71)	1,804 Nos.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to take up the manufacture of 3-wheeler sector in the Public Sector. However, applications had been invited through a press note issued in February, 1971, from interested parties for the setting up of new undertakings for the manufacture of three wheeler scooters with complete indigenous know-how, components and raw materials and without foreign collaboration. A large number of applications have been received and are under examination.

Reorganisation of Damodar Valley Corporation

*794. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the present position in regard to the proposed reorganisation of the Damodar Valley corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The proposal for the re-organisation of the Damodar Valley Corporation on a functional basis it still under consideration.

Production of Small and Medium Sector Industries

*795. S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how industrial production of small and medium sector industries has fared during 1970-71 and how does it compare with figures of the last two years ;

(b) the share of their products in the total exports of the country and the assistance that Government are giving them to promote their exports ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the production techniques under this sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) According to estimates made by the Reserve Bank of India, the output of the small scale sector in 1968-69 was 8.2% higher than that in the previous year and that in 1969-70 was 11.2% higher than that in 1968-69.

(b) Separate statistics of exports of small industries products are not available. Moreover, many small scale units manufacture ancillary parts and components which form part of finished propucts exported by large and medium scale units.

The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation assists the export effort of small scale industries by identification of export-worthy products and units, identification of markets with potential for export, providing training and consultancy services to the small scale industrialists in export marketing, dissemination of market information regarding overseas markets, maintaining liaison with over Government Organisations and coordinating the export programmes undertaken by other agencies like the State Trading Corporation, Trade Development Authority, Export Promotion Councils, etc.

(c) The measures being adopted to improve production techniques include equipment modernisation improvement of skills of workers and managers and modernisation of technology.

Information regarding the medium scale sector is not separately available ; this is clubbed along with large scale sector.

Complaint of Kutch Salt Producers' Association *Reg.* Non-Availability of Wagons

*796. SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Kutch Salt Producers' Association has complained that over six lakh

bags of salt worth about Rupees one crore are lying stock-piled along the sea coast in Kutch District due to non-availability of Railway wagons; and

(b) if so, the total number of wagons released for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Representations have been received asking for supply of more wagons for movement of salt from Kutch area.

(b) During the period 1st January to 10th June 1971, 2,979 broad gauge and 6,624 metre gauge wagons were loaded with salt from the stations in Kutch area.

Shifting of Head Offices of Industrial concerns from West Bengal to other States

*801. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(b) the names of Industrial and Commercial Companies (registered in West Bengal) whose Head Offices have been permitted to shift to other States from West Bengal, during the last three years ;

(b) the names of States where these offices have been shifted ;

(c) the reasons for shifting in each case ; and

(d) the number of employees and workers affected due to such shifting in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

भारतीय संविधान का हिन्दी संस्करण

*802. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारतीय संविधान का हिन्दी संस्करण प्रकाशित होने में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : भारत के संविधान का हिन्दी में अद्यतन अनुवाद तैयार कर लिया गया है। आजकल इस अनुवाद की समीक्षा की जा रही है। सरकार का आशय यह है कि इसे प्राधिकृत अनुवाद के रूप में प्रकाशित किया जाये। हिन्दी में संविधान के प्राधिकृत अनुवाद का उपबन्ध करने के लिये, संसदीय विधान अधिनियमित करना पड़ेगा। इस प्रयोजन के लिए संसद में आवश्यक विधान पुरःस्थापित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है।

Shortage of Raw-Material and Spare Parts in Tractor Manufacturing Industry

*804. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an acute shortage of raw materials and spare parts is being faced by tractor manufacturers ;

(b) the extent of under-utilisation of the installed capacity on account of this shortage ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to overcome this difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). The tractor industry is included in the 'Core' sector and Government ensure that the foreign exchange requirements of the industry for the import of raw materials and components are fully met. Sometimes there may be a temporary shortage of indigenously manufactured components like types and tubes, wheels, pistons, control valves, etc. and on those occasions Government allow the import of such components also to tide over such shortage. There is hardly any under-utilisation of installed capacity on account of shortage of raw materials and components.

Manufacture of Tyres with Foreign Collaboration

*805. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new prospective tyre manufacturers to whom letters of intent were issued, and which require foreign collaboration ;

(b) the names of foreign countries that have come in for such collaboration ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). Letters of Intent have been issued in November/December last to eight parties for establishing new undertakings in the various States of the country with an individual capacity of three lakh nos. each per annum for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes.

Of these, only M/s. South Indian Export Corporation, Madras who are o establish the undertaking in Mysore State have submitted firm proposals for foreign technical collaboration with M/s. Techno-export Foreign Trade Corporation. Czechoslovakia.

Electrification of Madras Gummidipundi Section (Southern Railway)

*806. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey has been completed for electrifying Madras-Gummidipundi section on Southern Railway ;

(b) the anticipated expenditure for electrifying this section ; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to electrify the section ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Most of the foot-by-foot survey for the proposed electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section of which the Madras-Gummidipundi section forms a part only has been completed.

(b) Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section, is estimated to cost Rs. 34 crores. No separate estimate is available for the Madras-Gummidipundi Section.

(c) Electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section is scheduled to be taken up for execution in 1972-73.

Scarcity of Steel for Sutlej-Beas Link Project

*807. SHRI DALIP SINGH :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sutlej-Beas Link Project is facing acute scarcity of steel, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the steps, the Project authorities/ Government have taken or propose to take to obtain regular supply of steel for completion of the Project according to schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). For maintaining the tempo of works in the Beas Sutlej Link Project, there are adequate stocks of Steel. Advance action has been taken for making priority allocations of indigenous production of steel for the Beas Sutlej Link Project and for importing the categories of steel which will not be available, when required, from indigenous production so that the progress of the construction of the project is not hampered because of shortage of steel.

Thopayar Irrigation Scheme, Tamil Nadu

*808. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with the Central Government for the Thopayar Irrigation Scheme, Salem District, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether the recommendation of the Tamil Nadu Government in this regard has been considered by the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the final decision, if any, taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) No proposals for any major or medium irrigation project on Thoppiar have been received in the Central Water and Power Commission from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). The State Government have reported that instructions have been issued by them to the local officers to formulate special minor irrigation programme schemes in the Thoppiar basin, instead of a major reservoir scheme contemplated by them earlier.

Railway Tracks and Compartments damaged by People during Hartal in Calcutta

*809. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the 24-hour hartal organised by the people of CP(M) in Calcutta on 1st June, 1971, Railway tracks and compartments were damaged by the CP(M) workers ;

(b) if so, the losses to railway property at the hands of the anti-social elements ; and

(c) whether Railway Protection Force took any action against the culprits and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of direct loss is estimated at Rs. 3,000/-

(c) On this day of Hartal the Railway Protection Force along with the local police did their best to prevent damage.

There was no damage on the South Eastern Railway.

There were only two incidents resulting in damage on the Eastern Railway.

The Government Railway Police concerned are conducting necessary investigation for taking appropriate action against the culprits.

Selection Posts in the Traffic and Commercial Departments (Northern Railway)

3303. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the period of officiating service pending selection against Selection Posts in the Traffic and Commercial Departments of the Northern Railway is treated as 'fortuitous' irrespective of the length of such service for over three years rendered by an incumbent against a permanent vacancy ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the practice obtaining in other Railway Administrations in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Seniority against selection posts is reckoned from the date of regular promotion after proper selection Service rendered prior to the date of selection by an employee is treated as 'fortuitous'.

(c) The practice obtaining on all Railways is the same as at (b) above.

Reservation of seats/berths at Burhanpur Station (Central Railway)

3304. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide reservation for at least 4 Class III sleeper and two First class seats at Burhanpur Station for Bombay keeping in view its historical and industrial importance and a large number of passengers travelling from that station ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Specific quotas for individual stations are allotted only where there is a regular and heavy demand for reservations keeping in view such demands from various stations and the total accommodation available on trains. On the basis of this criterion, Burhanpur does not qualify for specially set apart quotas. The demands for reservations from Burhanpur are, however, met to the extent feasible from the general quota or the intermediate station quota from the Reservation Controlling Station.

मध्य प्रदेश में बांधों से सिंचाई

3305. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में व्याप्त सूखे की स्थिति के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के वर्तमान बांधों से किसानों को पर्याप्त सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं मिल सकी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) निर्माण के समय प्रत्येक बांध द्वारा सिंचित होने वाली भूमि का एकड़ों में अनुमानित क्षेत्रफल क्या था और उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक बाँध द्वारा वास्तविक रूप में सिंचित भूमि का एकड़ों में क्षेत्रफल कितना है ;

(घ) क्या प्रत्येक मामले में लक्ष्य को प्राप्त कर लिया गया था ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में निर्माणाधीन विद्युत परियोजनायें

3306. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कौन-कौन सी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त विद्युत परियोजनायें निर्माणाधीन हैं ;

(ख) वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ग) उनमें से प्रत्येक परियोजना पर अनुमानतः कितना खर्चा आयेगा ;

(घ) क्या उन परियोजनाओं का निर्माण-कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार हो रहा है ;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और इस संबंध में हो रहे विलम्ब को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

(च) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत किन विद्युत परियोजनाओं पर काम आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(छ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) चौथी योजना के चालू होने के समय से यह निर्णय किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सहायता का कोई स्कीम वार पैटर्न नहीं होगा । राज्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अब केन्द्रीय सहायता किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम या कार्य-क्रम से संबंधित नहीं है बल्कि राज्यों को ब्लाक अनुदानों और ब्लाक ऋणों के द्वारा दी जाएगी । तथापित, अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनें केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित स्कीमों में शामिल हैं जिनके लिए राज्य योजना के बाहर ऋण सहायता दी जा रही है ।

(ख) से (ङ). केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित स्कीमों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइनों का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है :—

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत मध्य प्रदेश का भाग (लाख रुपये)	1969-70-71 के दौरान दी गई सहायता (लाख रुपये)	प्रगति
1. सतपुड़ा-अम्बाजारी 220 के० वी० लाइन	114.00	87.5	निर्माणाधीन
2. चांदनी-भुसावल सेकिण्ड सर्किट 132 के० वी०	21.07	—	निर्माण के लिए हाथ में ली जा रही है ।
3. अमरकंटक-मोर्बा-रिहन्द	64.42	—	

(च) और (छ) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-556/71]

मध्य प्रदेश में जल निकासी व्यवस्था

3307. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य में जल निकासी व्यवस्था के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है तथा उसे कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है अथवा दिये जाने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी योजना सम्बन्धी अपने प्रस्तावों में किसी भी जल-निकास स्कीम को शामिल नहीं किया है। बहरहाल, चौथी योजना के दौरान राज्य के बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में नगर तथा ग्राम सुरक्षा, भू-कटाव और नदी नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए स्कीमें शामिल हैं। इन निर्माण कार्यों पर चौथी योजना के दौरान 50 लाख रुपये की धन-राशि व्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए तैयार की गई पद्धति के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों के लिए कोई पृथग्-रक्षित सहायता नहीं है। राज्य सरकारों को उनकी योजना स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों तथा अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशेष परियोजना अथवा विकास के किसी शीर्ष के साथ बंधी हुई नहीं होती।

होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

3308. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड़ जिलों में अब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक वर्ष पूर्व ठेकेदारों के द्वारा जमानत की राशि जमा करा दिये जाने के बावजूद भी पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान विद्युतीकृत गांवों में अभी तक बिजली के मीटर नहीं लगाये गये हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) (क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद जिले में कुल 199 गांवों में से अब तक 214 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है। उस राज्य के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के कुल 1082 गांवों में से 125 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड ने यह सूचित किया है कि सभी कनेक्शनों के लिए मीटर दे दिये गए हैं और इन दोनों जिलों में ऐसे मामलों में से कोई भी मामला निपटान के लिए शेष नहीं है जिनकी सारी औपचारिकताएँ पूरी की जा चुकी हैं।

Selection for the post of Commercial Inspectors on Northern Railway

3309. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a selection for the post of Commercial Inspectors on the Northern Railway was held in 1958 and a supplementary selection was held in 1962 ;

(b) whether the next selection was held in 1970 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this wide gap between the holding of the two selections ;

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A selection proposed to be held in 1966 could not be held as the basis of computing seniority of eligible staff was objected to by the recognised Unions. The matter remained under examination and the selection was held in 1970 after a final decision on the *question of seniority had been taken.*

Delay in the selection of Commercial Inspectors (Northern Railway)

3310. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the selection to the posts of Traffic Inspectors, Chief Controllers and Station Masters in the above Grade was held on the Northern Railway during 1962 to 1970 ;

(b) whether the selection to the post of Chief supervisor, Enquiries and Reservations in the Grade of Rs. 370-475 (AS) on the Northern Railway was held twice during the years 1966 and 1969 ; whereas in case of Commercial Inspectors, no selection was held after 1962 and till 1970 ;

(c) whether the delay caused in the selection for the post of Commercial Inspectors resulted in lowering the seniority of Commercial Inspectors for promotion to Class II of Transportation and Commercial Department and also to the post of Commercial Inspector grade Rs. 450-575 (AS) ; and

(d) if so, the steps which the Railway Administration propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A Statement containing the required information is attached.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) The case of the staff who have been placed on the panel of Commercial Inspectors in scale Rs. 370-475 for giving them the benefit of seniority for the purpose of promotion to Class II service on the basis of length of service in grade Rs. 335-425, is under consideration.

Statement

Category and Grade	*Date of selection*
(a) (i) *Traffic Inspector (Rs 450-575)*	(1) 24.10 1964. (2) 23.5.1966. (3) 8.12.1969.
(ii) *Traffic Inspector (Rs. 335-425)*	(1) 22.6.1962. (2) 24.3.1966. (3) 11.2.1970.
(b) *Station Masters (Rs. 370-475)*	(1) January/February, '62. (2) April/June, 1963. (3) March/April, 1965. (4) 16/17.11.1966, 3.1.67, 1.2.1967 and 29.4.1967.
(c) *Chief Controller (Rs. 450-575)*	(1) July, 1963. (2) March, 1966. (3) January, 1968.

Promotion of Commercial Inspectors on the basis of Length of Service

3311. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(2) whether in the case of Claims Inspectors on the Northern Railway in whose case selection was not held for about a decade, the total length of service put in by them in the grades (I) Rs. 205-280 and (II) Rs 250-380 was taken into account while considering them for promotion as Commercial Inspectors in grade Rs. 335-425 (AS) ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting similar treatment to the Commercial Inspectors in whose case the holding of selection was delayed for selection to Class II Service and also as Commercial Inspectors in Grade 450-575 (AS) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. The length of service rendered by the staff in grade Rs. 250-380 (AS) was added to the service rendered by them in grade Rs. 205-280 in order to determine their seniority on the basis of their total length of service in grade Rs. 205-280.

(b) The matter is already under the examination of the Northern Railway Administration.

Dibrugarh town in Assam faced with Erosion by Brahmaputra

3312. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that Dibrugarh Town in Lakhimpur District, Assam has been threatened again with erosion by the Brahmaputra River from the side of Myjan Tea Estate ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect Dibrugarh from this new danger ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) and (b). The State Government have reported that erosion is taking place along the left bank of the Brahmaputra near Nagagholi and Oakland Tea Estates, about 6 to 8 Km. upstream of Myjan bridge (Dibrugarh Town). The State Government are taking necessary measures to repair and strengthen the existing protection works at Dibrugarh for the safety of the town.

Transportation of Goods from and to Assam through Trucks

3313. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Tea, Jute and other goods are transported outside Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland and also various kinds of goods are transported into Assam, by trucks rather than by Railways;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into the matter to ascertain the reasons for such preference ; and

(c) the number of goods wagons with goods and also empty wagons which entered Assam in 1969 1970 and 1971 so far and the number of empty goods wagons which came out of Assam during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. During the year 1970-71, inward traffic to these States increased to 103947 wagons as against 101134 during 1969-70. Outward traffic from N. F Railway during the year 1970-71 was marginally lower than that during 1969-70, mainly due to restriction in loading of tea to Calcutta area during September, 70 to January, 71 on account of labour trouble in Calcutta area and restriction in the movement of jute during December 1970 on account of jute mill strike.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Number of loaded and empty wagons to Assam and number of empty wagons despatched from Assam during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are given below :—

number of wagons received

	Loaded	*Empty*
1969-70	101134	3667
1970-71	103947	1229

number of empty wagons dispatched

1969-70	16946
1970-71	19000

Appointment of Auctioneer for Northern Railway

3314. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of auctioneer appointed for the auction of the surplus salvage stores of the Northern Railway ; and

(b) whether the same auctioneer has been removed by the D.G.S. & D. for his malpractices and if so, the reasons of his continuance in the Northern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) M/s J. R. Basheshar Nath, 6107, Khari Baoli, Delhi-6.

(b) Their auctioneering contract with D.G.S. & D. was from 1.7.69 to 31.3.71 and was allowed to run its course upto 31.3.71 after which it was not extended.

The Northern Railway contract which is for one year with effect from 1.1.71, was awarded when the D.G.S. & D. contract was in force ; as such the question of non-continuance does not arise.

Short Supply of Wagons affecting Iron and Manganese Ore Industries

3315. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the short supply of railway wagons, the iron and manganese ore industries have been falling short of fulfilling their export commitments ;

(b) whether these industries are not able to fully meet the raw material demands of the steel mills in the country : and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply Railway Wagons according to requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Not to the knowledge of the Ministry. The Railways lifted one million tonnes of iron ore for export more in 1970-71 as compared to previous year. Despatch of iron ore for export to Madras and Visakhapatnam Ports had been less than the target due to less offering of traffic. There was marginal shortfall of about 0.5 million tonnes for Paradip Port, partly due to labour strike of Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation and partly due to general dislocation of train services in the Eastern sector due to unsatisfactory law and order situation. Railways also transported about half a lakh tonnes of manganese ore for export more in 1970-71 as compared to 1969-70 and could have done more but for the strike in Visakhapatnam Port in October and November 1970.

(b) Requirements of raw materials to Steel Plants have been met to the full extent the Steel Plants could absorb the traffic. At no stage the production in Steel Plants suffered for want of raw materials' movements by rail.

(c) Supply of wagons for movement of export ore and raw materials to Steel Plants always receive close attention of the Railways.

Public Sector Industries in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

3316. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state how many industries have been established in Public Sector during the Second and Third Five Year Plan periods in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The following Central Industrial Projects have been established in public sector during the Second and Third Plan periods in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Tamil Nadu

Central Sector

Second Plan

1. Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Neyveli.

Third Plan

2. Hindustan Teleprinter Factory, Madras.

3. Surgical Instruments Factory, Madras.

4. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,—Boiler Plant, Tiruchi.

5. Hindustan Photo Films, Ootacamund.

6. Madras Refinery, Madras.

Andhra Pradesh

Central Sector

Third Plan

1. Synthetic Drugs Plant, Sanatnagar.

2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,—Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Ramachandrapuram.

3. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,—Switchgear Project Ramachandrapuram.

4. Hindustan Machine Tools, Hyderadad.

5. Praga Tools Ltd., Secundrabad.

Issue of Licences for setting up of Cement Factories at Jainad and Asifabad (Andhra Pradesh)

3317. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether licences have been issued to establish cement factories at Jainad and Asifabad in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh in private sector ; and

(b) if so, the dates of issue of licences, the name of parties and the production capacity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No licences have been issued for establishment of cement factory at Jainad and Asifabad of Adilabad District in Andhra Pradesh. However, licences were issued to M/s Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Bombay in September, 1954 and December, 1957 for the setting up of a cement factory and for its expansion at Mancherial in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh. The Total capacity of the factory is 335, 240 tonnes per annum.

Demand for aid for setting up of Industries in Andhra Pradesh

3318. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Industrial projects which have been allocated under public sector to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has asked for more aid to encourage the setting up of industries in backward areas ; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The industrial programme in Andhra Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period, comprises the setting up of certain public sector projects in the Central Sector, *viz.*, Second Cable factory at Hyderabad and Fertilizer unit at Ramagundam, and the completion/expansion of the existing public sector (Central) units, *viz.*, Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels, Vishakapatnam, Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Ramachandrapuram, Hindustan Machine Tools, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Hyderabad and Hindustan Shipyard, Vishakapatnam.

In the State sector the State Industrial Development Corporation have proposals for setting up units for the manufacture of scooters, electronic components, automobile tyres and tubes, automobile accessories etc.

(b) and (c). In deciding the location of public sector industries, techno-economic and other considerations including the relative industrial backwardness of different regions, have to be taken into account and subject to this, proposals for locations would certainly be given consideration. The following industrially backward districts of Andhra Pradesh have been selected for concessional finance from financial institutions like Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India ;—

Nalgonda, Medak, Mahbubnagar, Karimnagar, Warangal, Khammam, Chittoor, Anantapur, Kurnool and Nizamabad

The major concession offered by them are (i) loan at low rate of interest (ii) extension of initial moratorium in the repayment of load (iii) longer amortisation period for loans (iv) reduced margin of security (v) acceptance of smaller contributions from the promotors (vi) lesser commission on underwriting of shares and debentures and (vii) lesser commission charges by the Corporations etc. for their services. In addition, it has been decided that the Central Government would subsidise industrial units set up in the backward areas in response to this scheme to the extent of one-tenth of the total capital cost for projects costing up to Rs. 50 lakhs both in the private and public sectors. In the case of projects involving larger capital outlay, the grant of subsidy would be considered on merits. This subsidy will be available to two districts in Andhra Pradesh which have yet to be selected.

Land Under Pochamphad Project in Andhra Pradesh

3319. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages, land and families coming under submergence of Pochamphad Project in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) how much land is proposed to be given free and how much land on payment to each displaced person ; and

(c) whether Government lands are available and if not, whether there is any proposal to acquire private 'Patta' lands which will be irrigated by this project, for distribution to the displaced persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported the following particulars about the submergence area of Pochampad project :

No. of villages to be fully submerged.	38.
No. of villages to be partially submerged.	9.
No. of villages in which lands will be partially submerged.	35.
Land submerged.	83,000 acres.
No. of families affected.	18,300

(b) Land equivalent to submerged area, subject to a maximum of 5 acres dry or 2 acres wet will be assigned to each family free of cost. In addition, house sites will be assigned free of cost in rehabilitation Centres. No further assignment is to be made even on payment of market value.

(c) The State Government have intimated that only Government lands, other waste or forest, will be assigned. The State Government have no proposal for acquiring private patta lands.

Express Trains between Manmad and Bombay

3320. SHRI Z. M. KAHANDOLE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start an Express train between Manmad and Bombay considering the heavy traffic on this section ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have soli link between Poona and Nasik and between Trimbak and Nasik ; and

(c) if so, when the above proposals are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Films in Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. Ootacamund

3321. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the types of films produced at the Hindustan photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Ootacamund during past three years, year-wise ;

(b) whether the Company has achieved its target of production ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether it is running in a loss and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Types of films produced by the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. at Ootacamund :

1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
(1) Cine Film Positive (Black and White)	(1) Cine Film Positive (Black and White	(1) Cine Film Positive (Black and White)
(2) Medical X-Ray Film	(2) Medical X-Ray Film	(2) Cine Film Sound
		(3) X-Ray Film
		(4) Roll Film
		(5) 35 mm Negative Film

(b) and (c). No, Sir. According to the project report, the Company is expected to reach its rated capacity during the fifth year after the commencement of production i.e. during 1971-72.

(d) Yes, Sir. The loss is mainly due to the total production being below the rated capacity and the provisions made for depreciation and interest. The Company has also embarked upon a vigorous programme of import substitution. This means that the cost of indigenous raw material for a unit of production is high when compared to imported raw material. In other words, it is premature to judge the financial working of the factory within three years of the start of commercial production.

Production of Cinema Carbons

3322. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cinema carbons in the country ;

(b) whether the full requirement of the film industry is being met by the present carbon production companies ; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to issue new licences for such carbon Manufacturing companies in the South, in view of the major film producing companies concentrating in the South ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The production figures for the last 3 years are given below :—

	(in Million pairs)
1968	5.185
1969	4.065
1970	6.087
1971 (1st Quarter)	1.814

(b) No, Sir. The requirement of the film industry is being supplemented by issue of import licences to established importers

and also through *ad-hoc* licences to the State Trading Corporation.

(c) M/s Best & Company, Madras have been granted Letter of Intent for increase in capacity.

Gaujla Dinne Project, Andhra Pradesh

3323. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gajula Dinne project of Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh has been given technical and administrative clearance ;

(b) if so, its main features and the date by which it is scheduled to be completed ; and

(c) whether his Ministry is aware of any proposal by the State Government to collect from the ayocutdars of the project advance betterment levy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Gajuladinne project, estmated to cost Rs. 96.36 lakhs and proposing irrigation to 12,500 acres and envisaging utilisation of 2.5 TMC of water was accep.ed by the Planning Commission in December 1966 for inclusion in the developmental plans of Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is scheduled for completion by the end of the Fourth Plan.

(c) No.

Construction of Nagarjunasagar Project

3324. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the date by which the construction of Nagarjunasagar Project is expected to be completed ;

(b) the extent of acreage that has now been brought under irrigation ; and

(c) the extent of acreage which is to be benefited by the project after its completion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL : (a) and (b). The Nagarjunasagar dam is already practically complete. Part of the Canal System providing an irrigation potential of 9.66 lakh acres has also been completed.

(c) The remaining Canal System, to raise the irrigation potential to 20.54 lakh acres is expected to be substantially completed by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Expenditure on Naghrjunasagar project

3325. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the revised estimated expenditure on Nagarjuna sagar Project and the total amount of money spent till the end of last year ;

(b) the rate of interest charged on the loan assistance given by the Centre and from which year the interest is being charged ; and

(c) the total amount of interest charged up to the end of 1969 and whether it was fully paid by the Andhra Pradesh Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Nagarjunasagar Project was accepted by the Planning Commission in 1960 for Rs. 91.12 crores. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 163.54 crores providing for up-dated cost of dam was accepted by Planning Commission in June, 1969. It is understood from the State Government that further revision of the estimate is under consideration. The expenditure on the project till 31st March, 1971 was Rs. 168.28 crores.

(b) Loans were being, till March 1969, separately released for the project, as part of the total Central assistance, and the rates of interest for these loans were as follows :

Loans sanctioned During	Rate of Interest
1955 to March 1958.	4½% upto 31.3.58 and 3% thereafter.
April 1958 to Oct. 62.	4½%
Feb. 1963 to Feb. 1965.	5¼%
May 1965 to March 1969	5⅝%

From April 1969 onwards, no Central assistance is released separately for the project. Overall Central assistance to Andhra Pradesh is released in the form of 30% grant and 70% loans ; the rate of interest on the loan component being 5% interest is being paid by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from June, 1963 onwards.

(c) the interest charges amounted to Rs. 34.36 crores upto 31.3.1969 and were paid by the State Government.

Expenditure on Tungabhadra high level Canal Scheme

3326. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

(a) the revised estimated expenditure on Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme, Second Stage (Andhra Pradesh) ;

(b) the amount spent on its construction in each year both by the Central and State separately ;

(c) the financial assistance proposed to be given for the year 1971-72;

(d) whether his Ministry is aware that the people belonging to that area in view of choronic famine conditions prevailing there, very much agitated at the slow progress of work ; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the construction as per the schedule ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme (Stage-II) in Andhra Pradesh was accepted by the Planning Commission in January 1967 at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.89 crores. It is understood from the State Government that the revised cost of the project may be about Rs. 16 crores. Revised estimates have however not been received so far from the State Government.

(b) to (e). Irrigation Project from part of State Plans and outlays for these are to be made by the State Governments within the overall framework of the Annual Plans. The outlay be the State Government on the project is as follows :

Year	Rs. (in lakh)
upto 1958-69	218.95
1969-70	182.35
1970-71	198.84 (anticipated)

For 1971-72, an outlay of Rs. 200 lakhs has been proposed.

Awards made in the Pongdam (H.P.) Area

3327. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of awards made so far in the Pong Dam (Himachal Pradesh) Catchment area , and

(b) the date by which all the awards in respect of areas which are likely to come under water by June, 1971 would be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) 43.

(b) All the awards in respect of areas which are likely to be submerged by the end of June, 1971 have been made.

Closure of Gwalior Rayon Pulp Factory, at Mavoor near Calicut

3328. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gwalior Rayon Pulp Factory at Mavoor near Calicut, has been closed down due to shortage of raw material ; and

(b) the steps taken by government for providing the raw material ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. From the latest monthly production return furnished by the firm for the month of May, 1971, it is observed that the factory was under annual maintenance shut down from 19th April, 1971 to 15th May, 1971. THE production of rayon grade pulp is maintained although the firm is experiencing difficulties in the procurement of raw materials. The State Government have been requested to ensure that the production is not hampered due to shortage of raw materials.

Report of the Committee on Cyclones

3329. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the committee appointed by him and headed by the Director-General of Observatories has submitted its report on the measures to alleviate suffering and loss of property due to cyclones ,

(b) if so, the measures suggested by the Committee ; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to implement the recommendations made by the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the Committee have submitted their report in May, 1971. They have made 49 recommendations and the important ones are as under :

(i) Installation of high power storm detection Radars at Calcutta and Madras ;

(ii) Provision of aircraft equipped with meteorological instruments for reconnaisance flights ;

(iii) Continuous research on cyclones to improve forecasting capabilities of detecting and tracking of cyclonic storms ;

(iv) Establishing a Storm Warning Centre at Visakhapatnam ;

(v) Improvement of communication facilities for the speedy transmission of cyclone warnings and distress messages ;

(vi) Construction of suitable shelters in cyclone prone areas under a phased programme ;

vii) Provision of 'Dryers' in each cyclone prone district to reduce damage to crops ;

(viii) Formation of cyclone Relief Committee at the State and other levels on the lines of the Flood Relief Committee.

(ix) Production and distribution of publicity material to the people of cyclone prone areas for educating them on the action o be taken in the event of cyclone.

The Committee have also outlined a model cyclone plan for the coastal areas in Andhra Pradesh containing suggestions for planning and organising measures to mitigate human sufferings and loss of property due to cyclones and floods.

The recommendations are to be implemented by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Central Government Departments such as Posts and Telegraph, Railways, All India Radio, India Meteorological Department, Civil Aviation and the Central Water and Power Commission. The report has been circulated to all concerned for examination and implementation of the recommendations.

Facilities to Protein Manufacturers

3330. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Technical Development has urged Government to give some facilities to the protein food manufactures to make available in the country low cost nutritious food for the poorer section of the population ;

(b) if so, the cost of food under the scheme ; and

(c) whether Government are considering this proposal on a experimental basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Final Report of the Committee on Rational Development of Food Industry, on which the Directorate General of Technical Development is also represented, is still awaited.

Licences to Monopoly Houses for Expansion under Export Orientation programme

3331. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases where big monopoly houses have been given licences for expansion in order to have export orientation, though the product can be produced in the small scale industry ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government are considering to deal with such cases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) It was announced on the 25th July, 1970 that in the interests of stepping up exports, the applications of Units other than small-scale units for expansion or creation of new capacities in respect of industries which have been reserved for development exclusively in the small scale sector can be considered if they undertake an export obligation of a minimum of 75% of the new or additional production, to be achieved within a maximum period of three years. During the period from 26th July, 1970 to 30th April, 1971, no industrial licence has been issued to any of the companies belonging to or controlled by the Larger Houses for substantial expansion in respect of industries reserved for development exclusively in the small scale sector.

(b) The applications of Larger Houses for industrial licences for substantial expansion under the above policy, when received, will be examined on merits and as per the procedure applicable to each case.

Increase in Prices of Essential Commodities

3332. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the present upward trend in the prices of essential commodities of daily use and its adverse effect on the poorer section of society ;

(b) whether this problem has emerged immediately after the presentation of the General Budget in Lok Sabha ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check this rapid growth in prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A s atement showing the weekly wholesale price indices of 36 essential articles on 29-5-71 and 5-6-71 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—557/71]. It would be observed thereform that the wholesale price indices of tobacco manufactures, petrol, vanaspati, gur and kerosene have increased after the presentation of the Budget, while wholesale price indices of a number of articles have remained steady or decreased.

(c) The Government is taking all possible steps towards maintenance of price stability and policies and measures affecting prices are kept under continuous review.

Pending Cases in Calcutta High Court

3333. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether largest number of cases in the country are pending in the Calcutta High Court ;

(b) the number of cases pending till April 1971 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the functioning of the Calcutta High Court.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 72,459 as on 1st April, 1971.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

In December 1967 the State authorities were advised to take the following measures for the speedy disposal of cases :—

(i) The judge strength should be increased to the extent necessary taking into account the institutions and disposals and volume of case-arrears pending disposal.

(ii) The vacancies in the High Court should be filled without delay.

(iii) Whenever a serving Judge is diverted to other duties and is not likely to come back to the High Court within six months, an Additional or *ad-hoc* Judge should be appointed in his place so that the work in the High Court does not suffer.

Consequently, the Judge strength of the Calcutta High Court has been increased from 32 to 39 during the last three years. Nine posts of Additional Judge have also been converted into posts of permanent Judge.

A Committee under the Chairmanship of a former Chief Justice of India has been appointed to go into the problem of arrears in the High Court and to suggest other remedial measures. The Committee is also expected to suggest such changes in the legal procedures as may be necessary for the speedy disposal of cases. Further steps to reduce the arrears in the High Courts, including the Calcutta High Court, will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

The Law Commission has suggested certain specific amendments to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in its Twenty-Seventh Report with a view to eleminating or minimising delays in civil litigation and thereby reducing costs. A Bill further to amend the Code to give effect to the amendments suggested by the Law Commission is proposed to be introduced in Parliament.

The Law Commission has also made a number of recommendations for the amendment of procedural law in criminal matters. Most of these have been accepted by Government and a Bill for the revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure is now before a Select Committee of Parliament.

Gratuity Scheme for Workers in Beas and Sutlej Link Project

3334. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no comprehensive gratuity scheme for the workers of Beas and Sutlej Link Project, Mandi, Sundernagar District, (Himachal Pradesh) ;

(b) whether Government are considering to frame a gratuity scheme for the Beas and Sutlej Link Project workers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As the employments on project is of a temporary nature, introduction of comprehensive gratuity scheme is not considered necessary. However the workers of the Project who are not covered by the Employees Provident Fund Scheme are as a special case given *ex-gratia* compensation equivalent to 15 days average pay of every completed year on superannuation provided they have completed five years continuous service on the Project.

Increased Price of Salt in Northern Bihar

3335. SHRI R. P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of salt in Northern Districts of Bihar *viz.*, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Purnea, etc. has increased considerably ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to curb this rising trend in salt prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Government of Bihar have intimated that no report about increase in price

of salt from any district in Northern Bihar has been received by them.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement between Workers and Management of H.M.T. Kalamassery on Bonus Scheme

3336. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement on new incentive bonus scheme has been reached between the management of the Hindustan Machine Tools, Kalamassery and representatives of various workers unions ;

(b) if so, the main features of this agreement ; and

(c) whether the scope of this agreement is being extended to other units of Hindustan Machine Tools ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESAWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the new incentive Bonus Scheme the direct workers get individual incentive bonus based on the standard hour output of each during a month. The indirect employees get overall production bonus equivalent to 70% of the average earning of eligible direct workers payable on reaching minimum 22 standard hours *per-capita* overall output during month. The direct incentive bonus is fifty paise per standard hour on crossing sixty standard hours with minor compensatory payments below this level.

(c) Other units of Hindustan Machine Tools have already introduced incentive bonus schemes.

Protest of Chief Minister Tamil Nadu against Construction of Dam across Hemavati by Mysore Government

3337. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation was received from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu protesting against the construction of dam across Hemavati by the Mysore Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N KUREEL) : (a) Yes.

(b) All the aspects of the dispute over the Cauvery Waters amongst the States of Tamil Nadu, Mysore and Kerala are under careful consideration of the Central Government with a view to finding out how the differences can be resolved amicably.

Application for setting up of Meat Factory in Kerala

3339. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have rejected an application recommended by the Kerala Government to establish a factory in Kerala to manufacture and export meat and meat products ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

Pending Applications from Kerala for Licences

3340. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for Industrial Licences recommended by the Kerala Government which are pending with the Government of India ; and

(b) the reasons of delay in giving licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Out of the applications received upto

31st May 1971. for grant of Industrial Licenses in Kerala, 35 are under consideration.

(b) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of particular applications is often delayed due to various factors. In some of these cases, the applications did not provide all necessary particulars and additional information had to be obtained. However, all possible steps are being taken to ensure expeditious disposal.

Strike on Indian Railways

3341. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes that took place on the Indian Railways during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(b) the names of the places where these strikes took place and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how these were settled ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—558/71]

Memorandum from Southern Railway Engineering Labour Association, Mysore regarding Grievances of Permanent Way Workers

3342. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a copy of the Memorandum of Grievances of the Permanent workers way was received from the Southern Railway Engineering Labour Association, Mysore recently ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A list of grievances relating to certain individual engineering employees under Permanent Way Inspector of Mysore Division on Southern Railway forwarded by the Hon'ble Member has since been received.

(b) These grievances are under examination.

सिंचाई के लिए सप्लाई किये जल की दरें

3343. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रियों का पांचवा सम्मेलन गत वर्ष उटकमंड में हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने उक्त सम्मेलन में सिंचाई के लिए दिए गये जल की दरों में वृद्धि करने के बारे मे विचार व्यक्त किए थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या आधार है तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). सिंचाई सम्बन्धी सुविधायें सिर्फ उन्हीं किसानों को उपलब्ध हैं, जो सिंचाई प्रणालियों से नियंत्रित क्षेत्रों के हैं। इन सिंचाई प्रणालियों में सरकार ने अच्छी-खासी रकमें लगा रखी है। यह उचित ही है कि उनसे लाभ उठाने वाले लोग इन सुविधाओं के लिए यथासंभव मूल्य दें और समाज के शेष लोगों पर इसका भार न डालें। जहां कृषि अन्य पदार्थों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है और किसानों को सिंचित-भूमि से और अधिक लाभ भी मिलते रहे हैं, वहां पानी की दरों में उनके अनुरूप. वृद्धि नहीं हुई है ; साथ ही इस दरम्यान इन प्रणालियों के अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन की लागत में भी अत्यधिक वृद्धि होती रही है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, हाल के वर्षों में नियोजित विकास के लिए राज्यों के साधनों में अनेक कारणों से कमी होती रही है। इसलिए पानी की

दरों में वृद्धि करके योजना के लिए पर्याप्त साधन जुटाने की आवश्यकता का बहुत अधिक महत्व हो गया है । सितम्बर, 1970 में उटकमंड में हुए राज्यों के सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रियों के पांचवे सम्मेलन में इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था और राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिश करते हुए इस आशय का एक संकल्प पारित किया था कि पानी की दरों का निर्धारण इस तरह साम्यानुसार (इक्विटेबिल) किया जाए कि उनसे अनुरक्षण और प्रचालन व्यय और 2½ प्रतिशत की दर से ब्याज की पूर्ति हो जाए । इस सम्बन्ध में समुचित कार्रवाई के संकल्प राज्य सरकारों को प्रेषित कर दिया गया है ।

New Railway Line from Hajipur to Sagauli *via* Vaishali

3344. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether it is proposed to lay a Railway line between Hajipur and Sagauli via Vaishali (Bihar) considering that this is a very densely populated area and is ill-served by the Railways, both for passenger and goods traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : No.

Construction of Shed over Platform at Palazaghat, Bihar

3345. SHRI N. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to construct a shed over the platform at Palazaghat, North Eastern Railway, Bihar ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the platform up to a nearer point where the steamer lands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b) Palazaghat is a temporary station on the bank of Ganges and a shed measuring 100' X 25' exists already which is considered adequate.

(c) The platform is situated at a distance of about 800 feet from the Jetty. As this station is liable to be affected by the vagaries of the river, it is not considered justified to extend the platform upto the Jetty.

Starting of Shuttle Train between Alwar and Jaipur

3346. SHRI N. K. SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is no train available between Alwar and Jaipur after 6.00 A.M. to carry the passengers to Jaipur before the opening of offices there ;

(b) whether a demand for starting a shuttle between Alwar and Jaipur or Jaipur and Bandikui has been made ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to start shuttle train and if so, by what time ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, no such train is available nor it is possible in practice to provide a stopping passenger train which can cover the distance of 150 Km. between Alwar and Jaipur in less than 4 hours.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) For want of capacity in Bandikui-Jaipur section and for lack of terminal capacity at Jaipur.

Loss to Railways due to Increase in Upper Class Season Ticket Fares

3347. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the earnings from upper class season ticket fares actually decreased considerably consequent to the increase in Upper Class fares effected in April, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial action proposed to plug the loss sustained therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum by Deputation of All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association on 1st April, 1970

3348. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association had met the former Railway Minister at Delhi on 1st April, 1970 and presented a memorandum ;

(b) whether explanatory notes on the points raised in the memorandum were also submitted to him afterwards ; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Some delegates of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association which is an unrecognised body handed over a memorandum of demands to the former Minister of Railways on 31-3-1970.

(b) A booklet named "News Reel of Sixth All India Railway Commercial Clerks Convention Delhi 1970" released by the Central Executive Committee of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association giving notes on the points raised in the memorandum was received.

(c) The demands of the Association were examined but it was not found possible to concede them at this stage as many of the demands are about matters already under consideration by the Third Pay Commission.

Withdrawal of Assistant Clerk-in-Charges from Stations of Madurai Division (Southern Railway)

3349. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI P. L. BARUPAL :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Stations from Trivandrum Central to Ernakulam Junction Section of the Madurai Division were converted recently into single-man Stations by withdrawing the post of Assistant Clerk-in-charge from these Stations ;

(b) the reasons which necessitated the withdrawal of Assistant Clerk-in-charge ;

(c) whether any representations were received by Government from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association against such withdrawals and if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in this respect, and if so, the nature of his report and the action taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Proposals are under consideration to withdraw one Assistant Clerk-in-Charge in respect of three stations only of this Section namely, Vaikom Road, Kanjiramittam and Cheriyanad.

(b) Work load at these three stations does not justify more than one commercial clerk.

(c) On receipt of representation from the All India Commercial Clerks' Association, the position was reviewed but it was decided to go ahead with the consideration of these proposals as the existing work-load at these stations does not justify more than one Commercial clerk.

(d) No report has been received from the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) regarding any enquiry conducted by him in this matter.

Construction of Bhagirathi Nagar Flag Station between Lachimpur and Naikot Railway Stations

3350. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the position in regard to the construction of Bhagirathi Nagar Flag station between Lachmipur and Naikot Railway Stations on the Gorakhpur-Nautanwa Branch line on the North Eastern Railway, about which a survey has already been made ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : There is no proposal to open a flag station. However, proposal for opening a train halt between Lachmipur and Naikot stations is under examination.

Shortage of Wagons Hit Production in Udaipur District

3351. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rail Wagon shortage has hit the production of rock phosphate at the hamar Kotra mines in Udaipur District ; and

(b) if so, whether the iron ore industry of Orissa and Bihar, the mainstay of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, was also faced with similar situation in the month of May this year due to the shortage of Rail Wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Despatches of rock phosphate from Udaipur this year are much more than last year. During the period from 1st January to 20th June, 1971, 3,422 wagons were loaded as compared to 1,104 wagons moved during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) Movement of iron ore on Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation account in May 1971 was about 46,000 tonnes less than that during May 1970. Of this, 22,000 tonnes was due to no programme for Bhilai Steel Plant in May 1971 and another 24,000 tonnes for Paradip Port due to temporary short availability of wagons due to serious hold up of the same in Eastern Sector on account of various anti-social activities.

Wagon Shortage for Soap-Stone Industry in Rajasthan

2352. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI-JODHPUR :
DR. KARNI SINGH.:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soap-stone industry in Rajasthan is facing an acute problem due to the non-availability of wagons ;

(b) if so, the number of factories which have been closed as also of those which have declared a lay off ;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange lost as a result of the cancellation of export orders caused by wagon shortage ;

(d) the estimated daily requirement of wagons as also the extent to which it is met at present ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a), (d) and (e). Soap stone is offered for despatch from stations in Udaipur and Jaipur areas and Bhilwara This is not a programmed traffic and supply of wagons is arranged as per demands placed at different stations and consistent with the commitments to move other essential higher priority traffic offering in these areas preferentially. Despatches of soap stone this year are much more than last year. During the period from 1st January to 20th June, 1971, 4057 wagons were loaded with soap stone as compared to 3646 wagons moved during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) None to the knowledge of the Ministry of Railways.

(c) The Ministry of Railways are not in a position to furnish the requisite information.

Conversion of Miraj-Bangalore Metre Gauge Into Broad Gauge Line

3353. SHRI DHARMARAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to convert the Miraj-Bangalore metre gauge line into broad gauge ; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत हेवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार के अधिगृहीत भूमि

3354. श्री मुलकी राज सैनी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड हरिद्वार के लिए कितनी एकड़ भूमि अधिगृहीत की गई है ;

(ख) कितनी एकड़ भूमि किसानों को पुनः आवंटित कर दी गई है ;

(ग) भूमि को पुनः आवंटित करने के लिए क्या प्रतिक्रिया अपनाई गई है ; और

(घ) शेष भूमि के आवंटन के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कसौटी अपनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) भारत हैवी-इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, हरिद्वार के लिए प्रारम्भ में कुल लगभग 6,700 एकड़ भूमि ली गई थी। लगभग 4,315 एकड़ भूमि एच० ई० आई० एल० के पास रखकर 2385 एकड़ भूमि या तो छोड़ दी गई या वापस लौटा दी गई थी।

(ख) से (घ) ये प्रश्न राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

Price of Rajdoot Scooter

3355. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of Rajdoot Scooter has been fixed much more than that of Vespa scooter ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The ex-factory retail selling price of Rajdoot scooter inclusive of the price of the Pillion Seat has been fixed as Rs. 2675·00. It is more than the ex-factory retail selling price of Vespa scooter inclusive of the price of the Pillion Seat by Rs. 241/-.

(b) The price of Rajdoot scooter is more than that of Vespa scooter because it has a larger body as compared to Vespa scooter and its engine capacity (175 c.c.) is higher than that of Vespa scooter (150 c.c.)

Bridge of Chambal River at Kotah

3356. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to make a new bridge on the Chambal river at Kota ; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. However, the existing bridge near Kota is proposed to be doubled by providing additional girders in connection with Kota-Gurla doubling.

(b) The work is included in 1971-72 programme and is likely to be completed by 1974.

Tractor Factory in Rajasthan

3357. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for setting up a Tractor factory in Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been granted to M/s. Bharat Industries and Commercial Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for the

Establishment of a factory at Bharatpur for the manufacture of two models of tractors (35 HP and 45 HP) with a total capacity of 10,000 Nos. per annum in collaboration with M/s. Komplex Dutra of Hungary.

A letter of intent has also been issued to the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd. for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of Renault 46 HP tractors in collaboration with M/s. Regie Renault of France. However, the Corporation has since informed Government that the French party has withdrawn their offer of collaboration and they are on the look out for another foreign collaborator.

Proposal to Halt 'Frontier Mail' at Bhawani Mandi

3358. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to halt the Frontier Mail at Bhawani Mandi instead of present one at Shyamgarh ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : No such proposal is under consideration at present.

"No Work" Notices served on Employees of Railway Electrification, Bilaspur

3359. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees of Railway Electrification at bilaspur have been placed under 'no work' notices ;

(b) whether the said "no work" notices served by the administration have been set aside by the Calcutta High Court ;

(c) if so, whether the staff have been taken back to duty ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 41 employees.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Regularisation of Workcharged Employees of Beas & Sutlej Link Project

3360. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work-charged employees of Beas and Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar (Himachal Pradesh) who are working at the project for the last 10 to 25 years have not yet been regularised ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

(c) the total number of workcharged employees having a service of more than 10 years who have not yet been regularised ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to regularise them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B.N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The posts of workcharged employees of Beas Sutlej Link Project are temporary and will continue only upto completion of the Project and as such the question of regularisation of workcharged employees does not arise.

(c) About 350.

(c) This is one of the items in the demand Notice of the Workers Union which stands referred to Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

गंडक परियोजना के लिए मूल्यांकन समिति

3361. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गंडक परियोजना के लिए मूल्यांकन समिति बनाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह समिति कब तक बनाई जाएगी ; और

(ग) इसके निर्देश पद क्या होंगे ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गाड़ियों को समय पर चलाये जाने के बारे में उपाय

3362. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जून के प्रथम सप्ताह में जोनल रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजरों की एक बैठक दिल्ली मे हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उक्त बैठक में उन्होने गाड़ियों को समय पर चलाने के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो गाड़ियो को समय पर चलाने के लिए सम्मेलन में किन-किन उपायों का सुझाव दिया गया ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां :
(ख) जी हां।

(ग) रेलों को हिदायतें जारी करके यह जता दिया गया है कि गाड़ी चालन में समय-पालन का महत्व सर्वोपरि है। इस बात पर फिर से जोर दिया गया है कि गाड़ियों को परिहार्य रूप से विलम्ब होने के प्रत्येक मामले में, अधिकारियों सहित उपयुक्त स्तर पर व्यक्तिगत जिम्मेदारी निश्चित की जाये। 10 जून से एक महीने के लिए विशेष समय पालन अभियान भी चलाया गया है। महाप्रबन्धकों को कहा गया है कि रेलपथ, सिगनल उपस्कर तथा चल-स्टाक का, जिनसे समय-पालन पर विशेष रूप से प्रतिकूल असर पड़ रहा है, बेहतर अनुरक्षण किया जाये। सभी महाप्रबन्धकों के नाम परिवहन सदस्य के अर्द्ध सरकारी पत्र की एक-एक प्रति सभी संसद सदस्यों को पहले ही भेजी जा चुकी है।

Specialised Staff for looking into the Commercial problems of Power Supply

3363. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the items covered under the commercial aspects of power supply and whether senior specialised and experienced technical personnel out-side the Engineering Department are required to tackle complex commercial problems with a view to ensure productivity and profitability ;

(b) the duties of the Commercial Member of the Central Water and Power Commission ; and

(c) whether practically all the public sector power supply organisations do not possess independent and efficient commercial departments directly under the management to run the power supply business as per strict commercial principles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The commercial aspects of power supply include arranging production and supply of energy in the most economical manner, evolving commercial policies best calculated to promote sales, formulation of Grid tariffs, tariffs for all categories of consumers etc., generally to evolve principles relating to commercial and financial matters suitably such that the affairs of the Boards are carried out as required under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

There is specific provision in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, that the Electricity Boards shall have a Member having experience of accounting and financial matters in a public utility undertaking, preferably an Electricity Supply Undertaking.

(b) Following are the important duties of the Commercial Member of the Central Water and Power Commission—

(i) review the progress made by the Boards in achieving the undertaking

given to the World Bank in connection with the First Power Transmission Loan and Credit Agreement with IDA for the Second Power Transmission Project and to advise the Boards suitably on ways and means of improving their financial performance by effecting economies in staff, improving billing and collection procedures, introducing effective inventory control methods, reducing energy losses, achieving more efficient generation of power, revision of tariffs etc. In order to spot the areas of weaknesses of the Boards, a detailed study of the working of selected Boards is also conducted ;

(2) bring about uniformity in the forms of accounts and maintenance thereof ;

(3) review the internal audit arrangements of the Boards with a view to suggesting ways and means for their effective working ;

(4) prepare a standard accounting manual for adoption by the Boards.

(c) All public sector power supply organisations have commercial sections to deal with the commercial aspects of power supply.

Fast by Employees of Control Room of Bhavnagar Division (Western Railway)

3364. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that controller-employees of the Control Room of Bhavnagar Division on the Western Railway had gone on fast for non-fulfilment of their demands ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to fulfil their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the action taken is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—559/71].

Shortage of Coal to textile mills due to wagon shortage

3365. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two textile mills, namely "The New Jehangir Vikil Mills" and "The Mahalaxmi Mills" are facing acute shortage of coal due to non-supply of wagons ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken of the Railways for adequate supply of wagons to both the Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. As on 20-6-71, The New Jehangir Vakil Mills are reported to be having 300 tonnes of coal in stock and the Mahalaxmi Mills 210 tonnes of coal on hand, against their daily consumption of 25 and 30 tonnes respectively. Further loading as programmed, is going on. There was some shortfall in loading on behalf of The New Jehangir Vakil Mills in April for acute labour trouble at Viramgam transhipment point, but their requirements in May and June have been met more or less in full. The Mahalaxmi Mills are reported to have reopened after a prolonged lockout in March 1971.

(b) In spite of difficulties at transhipment points, all possible efforts are made by the Railways to comply with the programmed demand of the Mills. Cotton Mills are also given assistance from railway Loco coal in case of exhaustion of their own stock. Arrangements for stepping up loading for the Mahalaxmi Mills have already been made.

Machine Tools Project in Bhavnagar

3366. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had deferred "Bhavnagar Machine Tools Project" for one year due to recession ;

(b) whether the recession period is over ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to implement this Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The Detailed Project Report in respect of Bhavnagar Project was received in January, 1967. By then, there had been a steep fall in the demand for machine tools due to the recessionary conditions in the economy. The situation was, therefore, re-appraised and it was decided that, in view of the sharp fall in demand for machine tools and the revised lower target for the machine tool industry, it should be examined whether there was *prima facie* justification for putting up a new plant for the manufacture of various items of machine tools and whether these items of machine tools could not be manufactured in one of the existing Public Sector Units. Further studies revealed that the Heavy Machine Tool Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi, and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, could between themselves undertake the manufacture of virtually all the machine tools programmed for production at the Bhavnagar project. The establishment of the Bhavnagar project was, in the circumstances, deferred.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As and when demand for machine tools develops substantially and techno-economic considerations would justify setting up of a new machine tool project, location of such a new plant at Bhavnagar will receive priority consideration.

Representation to raise and repair Platfrom at Paravoor, Kerala

3367. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding repairing and raising the platform at Paravoor (Kerala) ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : Yes.

(b) Raised platforms at stations are provided on a programmed basis duly approved by the Railway Users' Amenities Committee who decide the priority for such works. The request for raised platform at Paravoor will be put up to the Railway Users' Amenities Committee and if approved by them, the work will be included in future Works Programme as and when funds can be made available.

Non-Availability of Wagons Between Quilon and Trivandrum Railway Routes

3368. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to non-availability of wagons especially between Quilon and Trivandrum Railway routes ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the non-avilability of wagons ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide sufficient wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Except for quota limited and restricted routes, there has been no difficulty in availability of wagons for loading of goods traffic on Kuilon-Trivandrum section of Southern Railway, During January to June (upto 15th) this year, 2811 wagons were loaded from the stations on the section as against only 1938 wagons during the corresponding period of 1970. As on 15th June 1971, only 90 indents were outstanding.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shortage of Tyres in West Bengal

3369. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a acute shortage of tyres in West Bengal ;

(b) whether this has resulted in a flourishing black market in tyres ;

(c) whether the shortage of tyres has affected bus and goods transport services in the State ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to relieve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). Information has been sought from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Condition of Railway Bridges

3370. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner of Railway Safety has expressed his anxiety about the existing condition of rail bridges ;

(b) if so, the names of such bridges which have become unsafe and call for immediate remedial action ; and

(c) whether any time schedule has been fixed to set right the deficiencies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Request of Punjab Government for Railway Wagons for the Movement of Foodgrains

3371. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have requested the Government of India for the release of more Railway wagons for carrying six lakh tonnes of wheat per month instead of two lakh tonnes per month ; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been acceded to ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India control the entire movement of Rabi foodgrains procured by various agencies in Punjab and Haryana for movement by rail. Wagon supplies are arranged by Railways according to the programme submitted by the Food Corporation taking into account unloading capacity at terminals.

The Food Corporation has given programme for clearance of 17.42 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana during the period April to July 1971. Against this, 10.86 lakh tonnes of foodgrains have been cleared by rail during the period 1st April to 20th June 1971, inspite of poor release of loaded wagons at terminals and meagre programme for Central and Western India, Bihar and U. P. due to availability of sufficient stocks of foodgrains in these areas.

Issue of Licences for setting up of Auto Ancillary Units.

3372. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view Government's decision to manufacture cars both in public and private sector, Government have issued licences for the setting up of auto ancillary units in the country ; and

(b) if so, the number of such applications received and the time by which a final decision on them is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) In order to create adequate manufacturing capacity in the country for catering to the increased demand for automobile ancillaries, a Press Notice was issued on the 25th October, 1969, inviting applications under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of various items of automobile ancillaries. Between the period from 1st November, 1969 to 31st May, 1971, 293 applications had been received and processed. Industrial licences or letters of intent have already been issued to 147 parties. The applications of 86 parties have either been rejected or been treated as withdrawn. The remaining 60 applications are under various stages of consideration. Decision on these applications is expected to be taken during the next two to three months.

कोचबुरा के लिए और अधिक रेल के डिब्बों की मांग

3373. श्री नरेंद्र सिंह सिंघल क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्टेशन से गाजियाबाद-

कोटद्वार और मुरादाबाद-नजीबाबाद के बीच के स्टेशनों के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणियों के प्रतिदिन औसतन कितने टिकट बिकते हैं ?

(ख) क्या कोटद्वार के लिए तीसरी श्रेणी का डिब्बा, जो कि पहले मसूरी एक्सप्रेस में लगा हुआ था, 1 अप्रैल 1971 से इसमें लगाना बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

(घ) इस समय कोटद्वार के लिए लगाये गये डिब्बो मे यात्रियो के सोने और बैठने के लिए कितने स्थान हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या यात्रियों की औसत संख्या को ध्यान मे रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कोटद्वार के लिए और अधिक डिब्बे लगाने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) दिल्ली स्टेशन से नजीबाबाद-कोटद्वार और मुरादाबाद-नजीबाबाद खण्डो पर स्थित स्टेशनों के लिए जारी किए जाने वाले विभिन्न दर्जों के टिकटो की दैनिक औसत संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	नजीबाबाद-कोटद्वार खण्ड	मुरादाबाद-नजीबाबाद खण्ड
पहला दर्जा	1	कोई नहीं
दूसरा दर्जा	1	"
तीसरा डाक/ एक्सप्रेस	146	1
तीसरा साधारण	13	38

(ख) जी नहीं । इस डिब्बे को केवल 1-4-1971 से केवल इस गाड़ी से हटा कर एक वैकल्पिक गाड़ी के साथ लगा दिया था और 1-7-1971 से इसे मसूरी एक्सप्रेस के साथ लगाने की पहले वाली व्यवस्था फिर से लागू की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) पहला दर्जा तीसरा दर्जा

10 शायिकाएं 24 शायिकाएं और 200 सीटें ।

(ङ) जी नहीं, क्योंकि सीधे जाने वाले वर्तमान 3 सवारी डिब्बों में जितनी जगह की व्यवस्था है वह पर्याप्त समझी जाती है ।

हजारीबाग (बिहार) के लिए रेल सम्बन्ध

3374 श्री दामोदर पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले के मुख्यालय को रेल से जोड़ने के उद्देश्य से पिछले दिनों कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तथा उक्त सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार जिला हजारीबाग (बिहार) मुख्यालय को रेल से जोड़ने हेतु कोई योजना तैयार कर चुकी है अथवा यथासंभव शीघ्र तैयार करने का विचार है, और यदि हां, तो उस योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1945-48 में । यह सर्वेक्षण हजारीबाग टाउन से रायपुर हाट तक 320 कि०मी० लम्बी नयी लाइन के लिए किया गया था । इस परियोजना की तत्कालीन अनुमानित लागत 13.5 करोड़ रुपये थी और यातायात की कम सम्भावनाओं के कारण इस परियोजना को अलाभप्रद पाया गया ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

सिंचाई सुविधाओं के लिए पुनपुन सिंचाई परियोजना

3375. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पटना तथा गया नगरों में सिंचाई सुविधायें जुटाने के लिए पुनपुन सिंचाई परियोजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को अनुदानार्थ उनके मंत्रालय के पास भेजा गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गया में लगभग 16,000 एकड़ और पटना जिले में 30,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए गया जिले में हसीदनगर ग्राम के निकट पुनपुन नदी पर एक बराज के लिए अनुसंधान कार्य किए गये हैं और योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने के लिए वे एक स्कीम-रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रहे हैं।

Posts of Carriage and Wagon Inspectors on Eastern, Northeast Frontier, Western and South-Eastern Railways

3376. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts of Carriage and Wagon Inspectors in the Scale of Rs. 450-575 on the Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway Western and South Eastern Railways ; and

(b) the reasons why the number of posts in all these Railways are not in the same ratio ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) :

(a) Railway	No. of posts of Carriage and Wagon Inspectors including Safety Counsellors (C&W) in scale of Rs. 450-575,
Eastern	4
Northeast Frontier	3
South Eastern	10
Western	10

(b) The posts of Carriage and Wagon Inspectors are provided on the basis of worth of charge and according to a particular Railway's requirements ; the creation of these posts is also outside the scope of Railway Board's orders regarding creation of posts on percentage basis. The ratio is not, therefore, the same on all the Railways.

Revision of Pay Scales of Workcharged Employees of Beas and Sutlej Link Project

3377. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was no revision of pay scales of the workcharged employees of Beas and Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar, Himachal Pradesh for a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a). Pay Scales of all the categories of workcharged employees of the Beas and Sutlej Link Project have since been revised.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pochampad Dam Works hit by Steel Shortage

3378. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pochampad Dam Works, Hyderabad were hit by Steel shortage ;

(b) whether the steel for dam work is not available at the price fixed by Government ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to obtain steel and expedite the Dam work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The countrywide shortage of Steel has affected irrigation and power projects. Steps have been taken by the Government of India to give priorities in allocation of steel from indigenous production for irrigation and power projects at fixed prices. Shortfalls are being met through imports to the extent possible within the constraint of foreign exchange resources In respect of Pochampad Dam works, the immediate requirements of steel have been indicated as 214 M. Tonnes (boiler quality plates and B. P. Sheets). 88 M. Tonnes have been provided from Indigenous production ; 82 M. Tonnes are being imported for which foreign exchange of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs has been released. A further sum of Rs, 66,000 has been provided as foreign exchange for import of remaining 44 M. Tonnes.

गैर सरकारी कम्पनियों द्वारा चलाई जा रही रेलवे लाइन

3379. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे रेलवे लाइनों की संख्या तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इस समय गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियां चला रही हैं ;

(ख) इन कम्पनियों से प्रतिवर्ष सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि का राजस्व प्राप्त किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन रेलवे लाइनों को चलाने के कार्य का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) इस समय प्राइवेट कम्पनियां 3 लाइट रेलें चला रही हैं जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. फतुआ-इस्लामपुर लाइट रेलवे ।

2. आरा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे ।

3. डेहरी-रोहतास लाइट रेलवे ।

(ख) फतुआ-इस्लामापुर लाइट रेलवे का परिचालन केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक करार के अन्तर्गत हो रहा है जिसके अधीन सरकार ने इसकी पूंजी पर 3½ प्रतिशत के न्यूनतम प्रतिफल की गारंटी दी है । इसके अलावा यदि लाभ की मात्रा 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक हो तो अधिक रकम सरकार और कम्पनी में बराबर-बराबर बांट दी जायेगी । पिछले तीन वर्षों में कम्पनी को दी गई सहायता या सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त लाभ का हिस्सा जिसका तुलनपत्र उपलब्ध है, नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	सरकार से सहायता (—) या सरकार को दिया गया लाभ का हिस्सा (+)
	(रुपयों में)
1967-68	(—) 8,617
1968-69	(+) 29,434
1969-70	(+) 5,459

आरा-सासाराम लाइट रेलवे और डेहरी रोहतास लाइट रेलवे शाहाबाद के जिला बोर्ड के साथ ठेके के अन्तर्गत परिचालित हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने न तो किसी न्यूनतम प्रतिफल की

गारन्टी दी है और न ही उनके लाभों में ही हिस्सा बंटाती है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Collision of Truck with Miraj-bound Bangalore Mail

3380. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a truck collided with the Miraj-bound Bangalore Mail at an unmanned level-crossing near Mugad station near Dharwar on 23rd May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss to Railway property and passengers ; and

(c) the steps being taken to avert such accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 500/-. Three occupants of the motor truck were killed and another 4 injured of whom 2 were hurt grievously.

(c) Accidents at unmanned level crossings occur almost entirely due to the fault of road-users and can, therefore, be controlled only with greater safety-consciousness among road-users. The Railways have on their part pressed into service the available media of propaganda, such as radio broadcasts, display of cinema slides, issue of posters, folders, pamphlets, loudspeaker addresses on Bazar days in villages adjacent to level crossings where accidents have occurred, contacting the automobile associations and the heads of village panchayats etc., with a view to educating the road-users about the hazards involved in negotiating the level crossings carelessly. At the instance of the Ministry of Railways the State Governments have also made provision in the Motor Vehicles Act making it obligatory for the drivers of passenger buses to stop short of the unmanned level crossings and negotiate them only after ensuring that the passage is clear. Railway administrations organise punitive checks in collaboration with the State Governments and Police authorities to detect and punish those who violate the Motor Vehicles Act. Whistle Boards have been provided on either side of the level crossings from where the train drivers start whistling continuously to warn the road-users of the approaching train and road signs have also been erected to warn the road-users of the level crossings of the road with railway track.

Deployment of Wireless Operators on Teleprinters and Introduction of Tone Signalling on Southern Railway

3381. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, Southern Railway, Madras in his Communication No. P(RT)489/III/363 and No. 4.195/V/PQ/103 has stated that the Wireless Operators are deployed on Teleprinters and Microwave Teleprinters advantageously both during normal periods and during emergency, since they are only competent to operate on Wireless, Tone Signalling, Teleprinter and Microwave Teleprinters and not because they are surplus ; and

(b) whether the proposal to introduce Tone Signalling as stand-by to Radio Teleprinters has been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes ; anticipating closure of High Frequency Wireless consequent on the introduction of Microwave system, the Southern Railway took steps to impart suitable training to Wireless Operators for the operation of Teleprinter links on Microwave system, so that the Wireless Operators could advantageously be utilised on either High Frequency Wireless or Microwave Teleprinter both during the time of normalcy and emergency. All these Wireless Operators have been trained and the problem of absorption of surplus Wireless Operators has not, therefore, arisen.

(b) No ; Tone Signalling system is under trial.

Higher Grade to Signallers working on Radio Teleprinters at Hubli and Bezwada

3382. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Signallers operate on Microwave Teleprinters at Hubli and Bezwada on South Central Railway established between Hubli/Madras and Hubli/Bezwada, whereas Wireless Operators operate on those teleprinters at Madras and on Southern Railway ;

(b) whether ten Signallers at GTL, TPJ, OJA, and MDU who worked on Teleprinters were deprived of Special Pay consequent on utilising WOPs on those Teleprinters after introduction of Microwave Teleprinter system ;

(c) whether the Signallers operating on Microwave Teleprinters do perform similar duties as Wireless Operators operating on Radio Teleprinters at Madras on Teleprinter links established between Madras/Hubli and Madras/Bezwada ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not granting the scale of Rs. 150-300 to Signallers working on Radio Teleprinters at Hubli and Bezwada ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-Payment of National Holiday Pay to S. & T. Staff Madras Division (Southern Railway)

3383. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Holiday Pay in favour of S. and T. Staff of Madras Division, Southern Railway has not been paid even though the staff had actually worked on 2nd October, 1970 and 26th January, 1971 ;

(b) whether the DPO/Madras has advised the supervisory officials that the National Holiday Pay to staff who worked on 2nd October, 1970 and 26th January, 1971 was not sanctioned by the Controlling Officer ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning National Holiday Pay ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, except in a few cases.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). In a few cases, sanction of the competent authority for detaining the staff concerned to work on the National Holidays had not been obtained. The claims of staff in these cases are being looked into.

कालिंजर से कामासिन (उत्तर प्रदेश) तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाना

3384. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में कालिंजर उपनगर से कामासिन तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की कोई योजना थी तथा उस पर कुछ कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब उस पर पुनः कार्य किये जाने की कोई संभावना है ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि करतल (कालिंजर के पास) से कामासिन तक रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की मंजूरी 1920 में दी गई थी ; लेकिन धन की कमी के कारण इस काम को तुरन्त स्थगित करना पड़ा । धन की कमी होने, और यातायात सम्बन्धी पर्याप्त औचित्य न होने के कारण इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर अभी विचार नहीं किया जा सकता ।

बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण

3385. श्री राम रतन शर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर एक ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ऊपरी पुल के कब तक निर्मित हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Closure of M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., West Bengal

3386. SHIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closing down of M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd., West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the number of workers thrown out of employment ;

(c) whether the Provident Fund money collected from the workers has not been deposited by the Company to the Government ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सोरों रेलवे स्टेशन पर तार व्यवस्था

3387. श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सोरों रेलवे स्टेशन पर तार व्यवस्था ठीक से काम नहीं कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या तार व्यवस्था के ठीक न रहने के कारण रेल दुर्घटनाओं की आशंका रहती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त तार व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं, इस स्टेशन पर तार-प्रणाली ठीक ढंग से काम कर रही है।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि ऐसी आकस्मिक स्थितियों के लिए नियम बना दिए गये हैं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

सोरों स्टेशन पर गन्दगी (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)

3388. श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे का सोरों स्टेशन 'बी' क्लास स्टेशन है ?

(ख) क्या तीर्थ यात्री इस स्टेशन से अन्य स्थानों और अन्य स्थानो से इस स्टेशन को पूरे वर्ष यात्रा करते रहते है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां गन्दगी रहती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त रेलवे स्टेशन पर पर्याप्त सख्या मे सफ़ाई कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) जी हा।

(ख) अमावस्या, पूर्णिमा और महत्वपूर्ण मेलों के अवसर पर यात्री सोरों को आते जाते हैं। सफाई रखने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जाते है।

(ग) सवाल नही उठता।

एटा से लखनऊ और इलाहाबाद यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए सवारी डिब्बे

3389. श्री महा दीपक सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्व रेलवे पर एटा रेलवे स्टेशन से लखनऊ और इलाहाबाद तक प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने वालों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या एटा स्टेशन पर कोई डिब्बा न जोड़ने के कारण प्रथम श्रेणी से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को इससे कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस मार्ग पर दो डिब्बे—एक लखनऊ के लिए और दूसरा इलाहाबाद के लिए जोड़ने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). एटा और इलाहाबाद/लखनऊ के बीच होने वाला वर्तमान सीधा यातायात इतना कम है कि इन स्थानों के बीच सीधे डिब्बे चलाने का औचित्य नहीं बनता ।

सोरों रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम बदलना

3390. **श्री महा दीपक सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भगवान बराह का जन्म स्थान होने के कारण एटा जिले मे स्थित सोरो स्थान को शूकर क्षेत्र के नाम से पुकारा जाता है किन्तु इसके बावजूद भी इस स्टेशन का नाम शूकर क्षेत्र सोरो की अपेक्षा सोरों लिखा हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्टेशन का नाम सोरो से बदल कर शूकर क्षेत्र सोरों रखने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) किसी भी रेलवे स्टेशन के नाम में परिवर्तन सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार की सलाह से किया जाता है जिसे कि इसके लिए भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करनी होती है ।

फिलहाल सोरों रेलवे स्टेशन के नाम-परिवर्तन के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Murder in 21-down Hyderabad-Delhi Dakshin Express

3391. **SHRI M.M. HASHIM** : Will the Minister of **RAILWAYS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 19-year-old boy, Mahadev Singh was stabbed to death while travelling in a III Class compartment of the 21-down Hyderabad-Delhi Dakshin Express on the Morning of 2nd June, 1971 ;

(b) whether the matter has been enquired into ;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the family of the bereaved passenger ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. One boy Mahabir Singh and not Mahadev Singh was stabbed to death by some unknown persons in a III Class compartmant attached to the 21 Dn. Hyderabad-New Delhi Dakshin Express in between Birla Nagar and Rairu Stations on 2-6-1971.

(b) Government Railway Police, Gwalior registered a case and are investigating it.

(c) No compensation has been paid.

(d) The following measures are taken for preventing heinous crimes on Railways :

(i) Apart from tightening up normal security arrangements by the Government Railway Police, such as keeping watch at important stations and periodical raids to round up criminals and anti-social elements, Government Railway Police escorts are provided on important night passenger trains.

(ii) Close liaison is maintained by the Railway Protection Force with the Government Railway Police so that crime is effectively checked and surveillance is kept over bad characters.

(iii) Co-ordination meetings at all levels are also held by the Railway Protection Force Officials with the Government Railway Police and State Police Officials with a view to improving prevention and detection of crime on Railways.

Indo-Japanese Talks for Industrial Development

3392. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Japanese firms have been showing renewed interest to have larger participation in the industrial development of our country ;

(b) whether any specific proposals have been received and talks held between the Japanese representatives and Government officials and if so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether the Japanese have pointed out some handicaps on account of the restrictive industrial licensing policy operating in our country ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and in what manner Government propose to take advantage of Japanese readiness to help us industrially ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The number of proposals involving collaboration between Indian and Japanese parties approved by the Government during the months January, to May, 1971 is 19 as compared to 7 in the corresponding period of 1970. Certain proposals for collaboration between Indian and Japanese firms for the manufacture of various items like electronic components, electronic desk calculators, deep sea fishing, V.C. monomer, herbicides, power cables, acetylene black, textile machinery and fertilizers etc. are also under consideration of the Government.

The Mitsubishi Mission which had recently visited India to assess the investment climate in the country and to know the policy, procedure, incentives etc. relating to the setting up of joint ventures in India, had discussions with the Economic Ministries of the Government regarding various matters connected with industrial growth, investment policy, procedures etc. The Mission's report is yet to be received. The Report, when received, will be examined and such action as is considered necessary will be taken.

Pending Applications for Licences

3393. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications for industrial licences were pending as on the 31st March, 1971, since how long and for what items ;

(b) how many have since been disposed of and for what items ; and

(c) whether any time limit is set for taking a final decision on the remainder and if not, what are the difficulties which are holding up a decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) ; (a) and (b). 2681 industrial licence applications were pending as on 31-3-1971. Out of these, 11 related to 1967, 25 to 1968, 168 to 1969, 1760 to 1970 and 717 to 1971 (upto 31st March). 578 applications have since been disposed of. The applications relate to various Scheduled Industries, *viz*. Textiles, Chemicals, Transportation, Food Processing Industries, Electrical Equipment, Iron & Steel and products thereof, Telecommunications, Industrial Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, Rubber Goods, Misc. Mechanical and Engineering Industries, etc.

(c) Each application requires detailed examination of various aspects of the proposal. It is, therefore, difficult to fix any time-limit within which these pending applications will be disposed of. However, Government are conscious of the need for expeditious disposal of all licence applications and it is being sought to ensure that, as far as possible, decisions on licence applications are taken within 3 months of receipt of application or receipt of full information from the applicant party, whichever is later.

Construction of Platforms at Kottikulam Railway Station, Kerala

3394. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received any representation from the public demanding

construction of platforms at Kottikulam Railway Station (Kerala) ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted this demand and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Kottikulam Station is already provided with a rail level platform. The representation received was for raising this platform and this work has been approved for execution during the current year.

कोटद्वार तक बद्रीनाथ एक्सप्रेस का चलाया जाना

3395. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बद्रीनाथ और केदारनाथ जाने वाले यात्रियों की असुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए बराम्ता हाथरस, गढ़मुक्तेश्वर, गजरौला, बिजनौर, नजीबाबाद, कोटद्वार तक बद्रीनाथ एक्सप्रेस नाम की गाड़ी चलाने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या जनता कोटद्वार के लिए अतिरिक्त डिब्बे न लगाये जाने के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन करने की धमकी दे रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उक्त मांग का औचित्य नहीं पाया गया है।

(ग) केवल स्वयं श्री नेगी से एक पत्र मिला है जिसमें बताया गया है कि नं० 41/42 मसूरी एक्सप्रेस से दिल्ली-कोटद्वार वाले तीन सीधे डिब्बों में से एक के हटाये जाने के विरुद्ध जनता में बहुत रोष है और वह प्रदर्शन करने का विचार कर रही है ;

(घ) 1-7-1971 से जब ग्रीष्म कालीन भीड़-भाड़ समाप्त हो जायेगी तो नं० 41/42 मसूरी एक्सप्रेस में पहले की तरह फिर से तीसरा डिब्बा चलाया जाने लगेगा।

Ticketless Travelling

3396. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the incidents of ticketless travelling on the various Zonal Railways during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(b) the loss suffered by the Railways on account of ticketless travelling during the last three years, year-wise and Railway-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Estimates of the incidence of ticketless travelling on Indian Railways, zone wise, are not made from year to year and as such, separate figures for the last 3 years cannot be furnished. However, on the basis of special checks conducted on all Indian Railway during 1967-68, with a view to obtaining a dependable assessment of the extent of ticketless travel, incidence of ticketless travel on different zonal Railways was estimated to be as under :—

Railway	Percentage of ticketless passengers to those travelling with tickets
Central	3·3
Eastern	5·6
Northern	5·1
North Eastern	9·3
Northeast Frontier	11·2
Southern	5·0
South Central	4·5
South Eastern	6·9
Western	4·5

The loss on this account on the Indian Railways was estimated to be Rs. 20 to 25 crores for the year 1967-68.

However, with the amendment of the Indian Railways Act with effect from June 1969, providing enhanced penalties for ticketless travel and intensification of drive against ticketless travel simultaneously, the incidence of ticketless travel has gone down considerably. During the year 1970-71, when compared to 1969-70, the number of cases of irregular travel on the Indian Railways registered a decline of 54·1% (from 3·33 millions to 1·53 millions). During the same period, the sale of tickets at the booking windows registered an increase of approximately 4·24% (from 2263 millions to 2359 millions) and earnings realised therefrom increased by 6·3% (from Rs. 278 63 crores to Rs 296·96 crores). Under the circumstances, the incidence of ticketless travel and loss to Railways are expected to have come down considerably.

Ticketless travelling in Railways

3397. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons caught travelling without tickets during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the number of persons so caught in the various zonal Railways , and

(c) the amount of penalty realised from these persons, year-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (c). The number of persons caught travelling without tickets and amount of penalty realised from them during the period 1968-69 to 1970-71, financial year-wise, are as under :—

Year	Number of persons	Amount (Rs.)
1968-69	8 47 millions	82·51 lakhs
1969-70	3·33 millions	129·52 lakhs
1970-71	1·53 millions	126·46 lakhs

(b) The number of persons caught travelling without tickets on the zonal Railways during the above mentioned period is as under :

Railway	Number of persons
	lakhs
Central	17·30
Eastern	27·60
Northern	14·79
North Eastern	8·04
Northeast Frontier	7·28
Southern	11·61
South Central	9 52
South Eastern	15·08
Western	21·97
Total .	133 19

Trains run by Indian Railways

3398. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trains being run daily by the Indian Railways, category-wise ,

(b) the total number of trains run by private companies ; and

(c) total mileage covered by all the Railways in a single day ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) On an average about 10,800 trains are being run daily on the Indian Government Railways. The break-up, category-wise, is as under :

Passenger trains (including Electric Multiple Unit trains)	5,100
Mixed trains	700
Goods trains	4,600
Departmental and special trains	400
	10,800

(b) 51 trains are being run daily-passenger trains 16, mixed trains 19 and goods trains 16. Departmental trains are run as and when required.

(c) Total train kilometres covered by all the railways per day aggregate to 1.3 millions.

Laying of new Railway Lines from Balurghat to Malda and Balurghat to Kaliyaganj

3399. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI R. N. BARMAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a number of public representations to construct Railway lines from Balurghat to Malda *via* Buniadpur and from Balurghat to Kaliyaganj *via* Buniadpur , and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and how soon the construction work will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary Engineering-cum-Traffic Surveys for a new B.G. line from Old Malda to Balurghat are proposed to be taken up shortly. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the results of the Surveys are known.

Scheme for Education Assistance to Railway Employees

3400. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for education assistance to Railway employees whose children are studying away from the headquarters on the lines of such scheme which is in existence for Central Government employees on the civil side ;

(b) if so, whether both the schemes are identical ;

(c) whether the Central Government employees on the civil side whose children are studying in the Sainik School Kunjapura (Karnal) are entitled for education assistance under that scheme but the Railway employees are not getting such assistance under the Railway scheme ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The scheme for grant of educational assistance has been in force on the Railways for a very long time. In 1962, as a result of Jagannadha Das Pay Commission's recommendation, the Ministry of Finance formulated a scheme of children's education allowance for the Central Government employees on the civil side. The two schemes are not identical. Under the Railway scheme educational assistance is granted to the children of Railway employees who are compelled to send their children away from their headquarters due to absence of a school of requisite standard. The term requisite standard refers to Primary/Middle/High/Higher Secondary and also to the medium in which the instruction is imparted and under the Railway scheme it is not intended to cover cases where children are sent for special type of education in schools like Sainik Schools, while schools of the requisite standard imparting instruction in the language of the group to which the child belongs are available at the place of posting of the employee. Under the Civil Side Scheme, education allowance is given to the employees whose children are studying at a place away from the headquarters of the employee irrespective of whether or not a school of requisite standard is available at the headquarters of the employee. The Railway Scheme is designed to cater to the needs of employees on the field, particularly in small places where educational facilities may not be locally available.

कोटा जंक्शन (पश्चिम रेलवे) स्थित प्राथमिक स्कूल का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

3401. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा जंक्शन (पश्चिम रेलवे) स्थित स्कूल में रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को पांचवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या स्थान की कमी के कारण इस स्कूल में प्रत्येक कक्षा में 100 से अधिक विद्यार्थी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्कूल का दर्जा बढ़ा कर उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूल बना देने और स्थान की कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) से (ग). कोटा जंक्शन में पहली से पांचवी कक्षा तक के 4 रेलवे प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं जिनमें से 2 परम्परागत ढंग के और दो किफायती ढंग के हैं। कक्षाओं को अनुभागों में विभाजित किया गया है। एक अनुभाग को छोड़कर शेष अनुभागों में सामान्यत: लगभग 50 विद्यार्थी हैं। स्कूलों में उपलब्ध स्थान पर्याप्त है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है, कक्षाएँ पारी के आधार पर चलायी जाती है। इन स्कूलों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

कोटा डिवीजन (पश्चिम रेलवे) में रेलवे भूमि पर हो रही खेती

3402. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा डिवीजन में खेती के अन्तर्गत रेलवे की कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि है ; और

(ख) खेती के लिए भूमि किस किराये पर दी गई है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 410 एकड़।

(ख) खेती के लिए लाइसेंस पर दी गयी जमीन का किराया इस प्रकार है :—

(I) राज्य सरकार के द्वारा लाइसेंस पर दी गयी जमीन के लिए जो किराया राज्य सरकार निश्चित करे, लेकिन न्यूनतम किराया 3 रुपये प्रति एकड़।

(II) रेल कर्मचारियों को लाइसेंस पर दी गई जमीन के लिये आस-पास की जमीन पर निर्धारित लगान का पांच गुणा अथवा 20 रुपये प्रति एकड़ वार्षिक, दोनों में से जो भी कम हो।

(III) बाहर वाले व्यक्तियों को रेल प्रशासन द्वारा सीधे लाइसेंस पर दी गयी जमीन के लिए आस-पास की जमीन पर निर्धारित लगान का पांच गुणा।

कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर कार्य करने वाले सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

3403. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे में कोटा रेलवे स्टेशन पर कार्य करने वाले स्थायी तथा अस्थायी सफाई कर्मचारियो की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ,

(ख) उनके लिए कितने क्वार्टर बनाये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि क्वार्टरों की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है तो क्वार्टरों की कमी दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 162.

(ख) सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिए अलग से क्वार्टर नही बनाये जाते। कोटा में काम कर रहे 162 सफाई कर्मचारियों में से 48 को क्वार्टर दे दिए गये हैं, 25 के नाम प्रतीक्षा-सूची मे हैं और बाकी 89 ने क्वार्टर के लिए अर्जी नहीं दी है।

(ग) 1971-72 में कोटा में टाइप 1 के 6 क्वार्टर बनाने की व्यवस्था है।

दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स की चीकड़ी में मरे रेलवे कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में मुआविजे का भुगतान

3404. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष कोटा, राजस्थान में दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स की चीकड़ी के अहाते में, शंटिंग करते

समय तेल के टैंकों में विस्फोट हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप जो रेलवे कर्मचारी मारे गये थे क्या उनके परिवारों को मुआविजे का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) और (ख). 21-10-1970 को दक्षैवी में श्रीराम फर्टिलाइजर साइडिंग में नैप्था स्पेशल की एक टंकी में विस्फोट के फलस्वरूप ड्यूटी पर तैनात जो तीन रेल कर्मचारी मर गये थे उनके आश्रितों को कामगार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अधीन दी जाने वाली मुआविजे की निम्नलिखित राशि पश्चिम रेल प्रशासन ने सम्बन्धित आयुक्तों के पास पहले ही जमा करा दी है :—

(I) स्वर्गीय श्री गजराज सिंह, ड्राइवर के मामले मे 10,000 रुपये ।

(II) स्वर्गीय श्री ईदू, शंटिंग जमादार के मामले मे 8,000 रुपये ।

(III) स्वर्गीय श्री जगदीश प्रसाद, प्रथम फायरमैन के मामले मे 7,000 रुपये ।

लोको संचालक कर्मचारियों द्वारा संसद भवन के सामने प्रदर्शन

3405. श्री सरजू पांडे :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ ने 3 जून, 1971 को अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में संसद भवन के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त कर्मचारियों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल प्रधान मंत्री से मिला था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य मांगें क्या हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) अखिल भारतीय लोको रनिंग कर्मचारी एसोसिएशन ने 3 जून, 1971 को बोट क्लब के सामने के लान में एक रैली का आयोजन किया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) एक विवरण जिसमें मांगें और उन पर टिप्पणियां दी गई हैं, सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रंथालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—560/71]

Adjustment of Train Timings with Bus Service in Manipur

3406. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the grievances of the passengers coming by bus from Manipur for onward travel by train to other parts of the country due to lack of adjustment in Time-Table between the Railway and the Bus service in that sector,

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove this grievance ;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal for the increase of the quota of seats for Manipur from Dimapur ; and

(d) if so, the number to be increased and from which date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Whereas for journey from Gauhati side towards Manipur the train connects the bus service for Imphal at Dimapur, no such connection is available in the return direction. It is not possible to provide train connection at Dimapur for the bus arriving there from Imphal at about 17.30 hrs. on account of restriction on night running of trains on Furkating-Dimapur-Lumding section.

(c) No. Even the quotas allotted to Dimapur station and Imphal out-agency at present are not fully utilised.

(d) Does not arise.

Change in Judicial set-up consequent upon the Division of Manipur

3407. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur is considering the introduction of a change in the judicial set-up consequent upon the division of Manipur into five Districts ;

(b) if so, when such change is being actually introduced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) to (c). Consequent upon the division of Manipur into five Districts each District has, to the extent desirable, been made self-contained for judicial purposes. There are now five District Magistrates in Manipur as against one in the past and 25 Sub-divisional Magistrates/Magistrates 1st Class in the existing twenty five administrative units as against ten in the past. An earlier anomaly whereby some cases arising in the hills were tried in Courts located in the central districts because of overlapping jurisdiction of thanas has also been set right so that cases arising in the hill districts can be tried there. Because of relatively little work in the hill districts concerning the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, no separate appointment of a District and Sessions Judge for any hill district is considered necessary.

Small Scale Industries in Manipur

3408. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the slow development of Small Scale Industries in Manipur ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Elimination of Corruption in Indian Railways

3409. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any agency in the administrative machinery of the Indian Railways which is engaged in finding out the various kinds of corruption among the railway staff ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) A full fledged Vigilance Organisation functions on the Indian Railways for dealing with complaints of corruption and malpractices against Railway Servants. Apart from investigations into written complaints and information received by it, the Organisation also conducts on its own preventive checks and selective studies with a view to unearth corrupt-practices and bring to light the modes of and scope for corruption.

(b) Does not arise.

Rail Link connecting Banspani with Jhakhapura

3410. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rail Link connecting Banspani with Jhakhapura is proposed to be constructed during the year 1971 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) The construction of this rail link is not justified, at present, on traffic and financial considerations.

जिन किसानों की भूमि भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार द्वारा अर्जित की गई है उनको रोजगार

3411. श्री चुल्की राज सैनी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स, हरिद्वार के

लिए, ग्राम-वार, कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई है;

(ख) इन ग्रामों के कितने किसानों ने रोजगार के लिए आवेदन-पत्र भेजे थे और कितने किसानों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या रोजगार के मामले में उपर्युक्त किसानों को तरजीह दी जाती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स हरिद्वार के लिए पहले प्राप्त की गई ग्राम-वार भूमि निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. अहमदपुर कराच	930 5	एकड़ लगभग
2. बसवाली	291.7	,, ,,
3. ज्वालापुर	1015.8	,, ,,
4. राजपुर	570.8	,, ,,
5. मलेमपुर महदूद	1389.4	,, ,,
6. रानीपुर	1000.0	,, ,,
7. राओली महदूद	1164.6	,, ,,
8 जमालपुर खुर्द	166.1	,, ,,
9. जंगल की भूमि	112.0	,, ,,
	योग—6700.0	,, ,,

यद्यपि भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार के लिये पहले कुल 6,700 एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त की गई थी और तथापि उसने 2,385 एकड़ भूमि या तो छोड़ दी या वापस लौटा दी है और अब उसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 4,315 एकड़ रह गया है।

(ख) इन ग्रामों के उन किसानों की संख्या, जिन्होंने रोजगार के लिए आवेदन दिया था, 486 है और इनमें से 440 को रोजगार दे दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, हां।

भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार में इन्जीनियरों और ओवरसियरों के वेतन तथा भत्ते

3412. **श्री मुल्की राज सेनी** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रीकल्स लिमिटेड, हरिद्वार में वर्ष 1971 में सिविल इंजीनियरों और ओवरसियरों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) वर्ष 1969 से 1971 तक उनकी संख्या कितनी थी;

(ग) इंजीनियरों और ओवरसियरों के अन्य किस्म के काम पर स्थानान्तरित होने पर उनके वेतन तथा भत्तों मे कितना अन्तर पड़ा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को उनसे कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है, और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—561/71**]

Investment in Industries

3413. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the amount of investment in large-scale industries in the public as well as private sectors separately between 1968-69 and 1970-71

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : The investment in large and medium industries and mineral projects in the public Sector (Centre, States and Union Territories) in the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 525 crores, Rs. 430 crores and 515 crores respectively. The figures for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are provisional.

In regard to investment in the Private Sector, it may be pointed out that the relevant data and information become available after a considerable lapse of time as this involves analysis of the balance-sheets of Companies. The latest information regarding the investment of some selected companies in the private sector is available only for the year 1967-68 and has been published in the RBI Bulletin October, 1970 and December, 1970.

Tilaiya Diversion Scheme, Muhane Reservoir and Upper Sakri Projects in Bihar

3414. SHRI S. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rilaiya Diversion Scheme, Muhane reservoir and upper Sakri Projects in Bihar intended for the irrigation of Gaya District have been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether the work on the above Projects has not yet started ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and when the work is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The State Government's proposals for the diversion of waters from the existing Tilaiya dam of Damodar Valley Corporation are being examined by an experts' Committee appointed by the Damodar Valley Corporation on which Central Water and Power Commission, Damodar Valley Corporation, Government of Bihar and the Government of West Bengal are represented.

The Government of Bihar have reported that they have decided to keep in abeyance the Upper Sakri Scheme as it would adversely affect the existing irrigation system from the Sakri weir, till a reservoir is constructed on the river, and that surveys for such a reservoir are in progress.

The Muhane Project is pending with the State Government for furnishing replies to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission.

The question of inclusion of the projects in the Plans of Bihar will be considered after the projects are finalised.

हिंदी में प्रकाशित विधि पुस्तकें

3415. **श्री सुधाकर पांडे** : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों के लेखन और प्रकाशन पर उनके मंत्रालय ने विगत 3 वर्षों में कितना धन व्यय किया और अभी तक प्रकाशित ऐसी पुस्तकों की संख्या कितनी है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : हिन्दी में विधि पुस्तकों के लेखन और सम्पादन पर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई भी व्यय नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि किसी भी हिन्दी विधि पुस्तक का अनुमोदन तथा प्रकाशन, विधि मंत्रालय ने अभी तक नही किया है।

Letters of Intent/Licences issued for Industries to be set up in Eastern U. P.

3416. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of letters of intent or industrial licences issued during the last two years for industries to set up in Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh comprising Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Faizabad Divisions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : Statistics are not maintained region-wise or district-wise but are maintained for the State as a whole. During the period from 1st January 1969 to 31st December, 1970, 5 industrial licences and 30 letters of intent were issued for setting up new industrial undertakings in Utter Pradesh.

Provision of Leave Reserve in the Grades of Guards, Drivers, Firemen, P.W.Is /A.P.W.Is.

3417. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether grade-wise leave reserves for Guards, Drivers, Firemen, Workshop staff,

P.W.Is/A.P.W.Is are provided according to the Railway Board orders dated 14th August, 1961 and 28th November, 1968 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to further examine the point for providing leave reserves Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters at least in grade Rs. 205-280 who alone number nearly ten thousand ?

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The leave reserve for Guards, Drivers, Firemen, Workshop staff and P.W.Is/A.P.W.Is are provided in terms of the orders referred to, in the grades prescribed.

The leave reserve for Station Masters/ Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 250-380 (AS) and above is provided in grade Rs 250-380 (AS) or Rs. 20'-280 (AS) depending on the pattern adopted by each Railway. The leave reserve for Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 130-240 (AS) and Rs 205-280 (AS) is provided in the lowest grade of Rs. 130-240 (AS). No proposal to further liberalise the policy to this effect is under consideration at present.

Channel of Promotion of Station Masters/ Assistant Station Masters/RTAs on Indian Railways

3418. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing channel of promotion of Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters/ Guards/R.T.As. in different Zones of Indian Railways ;

(b) whether there is any uniform channel of promotion for the above categories in all the Zonal Railways ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There are no uniform channels of promotion prescribed for these categories on all Railways. The existing channels, which vary from Railway to Railway, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A proposal to standardise channels of promotion on Railways has been considered but given up as it might create more problems than it would solve.

Confirmation of Asstt. Station Masters Delhi Division (Northern Railway)

3419. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Assistant Masters who came to Delhi Division, Northern Railway on request or mutual exchange got seniority over their seniors due to confirmation in their parent Divisions ;

(b) whether their confirmation was subject to the posts existing in parent Divisions ;

(c) if so, how they have been treated as confirmed in Delhi Division when the senior staff have not been confirmed against the existing vacanies ;

(d) whether those persons who came on administrative grounds have been placed junior to those who came on request or mutual exchange : and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Prior to 1955, confirmed employees transferred from one Unit to another were given seniority below the permanent staff in the same grade drawing the same rate of pay, irrespective of their dates of initial appointment.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) and (e). The seniority of railway servants transferred from one Unit to another in the interest of administration, is regulated by the date of promotion/date of appointment to the grade. As the basis for fixing seniority in cases of administrative transfers is different, such cases are not comparable to those explained in (a) above.

Memorandum from Baroda Mazdoor Sabha against Hindustan Tractor Limited, Baroda

3420. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a letter/Memorandum from the Baroda Mazdoor Sabha regarding the mismanagement and unfair labour practices by the management of Hindustan Tractor Limited at Padra Road, Baroda; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to investigate into the affairs of Hindustan Tractors Limited, Baroda ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. An investigation has been ordered under the provisons of Section 15 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

Incentive Bonus Scheme in Railway Workshops

3421. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Incentive Bonus Scheme has been introduced in the Railway Workshops ;

(b) if so, the names of the Workshops and the date of introduction of the Scheme ;

(c) whether there has been any increase in work-load since the introduction of this scheme; and

(d) the sanctioned cadra prior to introduction of Incentive Scheme and the Cadre as on 1st April, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Court cases against Chief Electrical Engineer and Deputy Chief Personnel Officer (Northeast Frontier Railway)

3423. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the Judicial Enquiry against Shri P. Vardachari, Chief Electrical Engineer, Northeast Frontier Railway and Shri M. M. Vatuanial, Deputy Chief Personnel Officer, Northeast Frontier Railway in the Kokrajhar and Malda Courts in West Bengal ;

(b) the names of the lawyers who defended these two railway officers ;

(c) whether any *prima facie* case was established against these two officers; and

(d) whether these two officers are being tried under the Indian Penal Code ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Amount spent so far is Rs. 1,515/-. (The name of Deputy Chief Personnel Officer concerned is Shri M. M. Nathaniel.)

(b) S/Shri K. M. Lahiri and Debidas Ghosal.

(c) and (d) These cases are *sub judice*. Revision petition in the Assam High Court is under disposal in the former case; and in the later case a revision petition is being filed in the Calcutta High Court.

Functioning of Central Electricity Authority

3424. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has not been functioning as per the spirit of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the same; and

(c) the functions and duties being discharged by the Central Electricity Authority ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Central Electricity Authority constituted under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been functioning in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The CW&PC (PW) provides the Secretariat assistance to the authority. It is proposed to set up an independent Secretariat for the Authority. It is also proposed to amend the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 to suit the present day needs.

(c) The Central Electricity Authority generally performs the duties prescribed under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.

Conference of Chairman of State Electricity Boards

3425. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of Chairman State Electricity Boards is held every year at considerable expenditure ;

(b) the purpose of holiding such Conferences; and

(c) whether the Chairman of State Electricity Boards do not possess special power m relation to other Members of the Boards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) (a) and (b). The main purpose of convening the Conference of Chairman of State Electricity Boards is to discuss important matters relating to the Planning, construction and maintenance of power supply in the country. Since planning for power development is being made on a regional basis as envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan and directed by the N. D. C. such consultations have become increasingly important. Since 1969 the Conference of the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards is being held every year. As electricity is an essential infrastructure for development of economy, provision of adequate generating capacity to meet the ever increasing demand for power, optimising the utilisation of available generation and transmission systems etc., form the main topics for discussion and the deliberations of the Conference have been very useful and encouraging. Considering the benefits derived from such discussions the expenditure incurred on the Conference by the Centre is insignificant.

(c) The State Government have powers to fix the powers of Chairman and the term of office of the Chairman and other Members of the Electricity Board under section 78 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 The Chairman of the Board being the head of the organisation, generally exercises more powers in relation to other Members of the Board.

Rules of Business to Conduct Affairs of D. V. C.

3426. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) wherher there are any Rules of Business to conduct the affairs of the Damodar Valley Corporation ;

(b) if so, how the full-time Chairman of the Corporation functions vis-a-vis part-time Members and full-time high powered General Manager. cum-Secretary; and

(c) whether the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation is disturbed the appointment of the present General Manager along with full time Chairman ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI N.B. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under proviso to Regulation 3 of the Demodar Valley Corporation (Conduct of Business Regulations, 1951, the Chairman exercises the powers of the Corporation in urgent cases of the nature specified by the Corporation, subject to a report being made to the Corporation in the next or subsequent meeting. The General Manager and Secretary is the Chief Executive of the Corporation, to whom the Corporation have delegated certain powers.

(c) No, Sir. The General Manager, according to a decision of the Corporation, in November, 1970, is to exercise his delegated powers subject to such directions as the Chairman may issue generally or in specific cases.

Regularisation of Excess Production of Diesel Engine by Kirloskars.

3427. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the excess production of diesel engines by the Kirloskars has been regularised ;

(b) if so, the date on which this was regularised ; and

(c) whether this was scrutinised by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The production capacity achieved by Messrs. Kirloskars beyond their incensed and registered capacity for the manufacture of Diesel Engines during the period of de-licensing of this industry, has been regularised by issuing a 'Carrying on Business' licence on the 8th December, 1970 under the New Licensing Policy.

(c) Clearance of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission was not necessary in this case as the firm had already taken "effective steps" for achieving the M. R. T. P. Act, 1969 came into forces.

Inclusion of Gania Barrage Scheme in Duspalla in Fourth Plan

3428. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include the Gania Barrage Scheme in Duspalla in the district of Puri in Orissa in the 4th Plan for which preliminary work had already been completed some years ago ; and

(b) if so, the further measures Government propose to take to check the Mahanadi flood in the lower regions of Hirakud ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) t (a) and (b). The Gania Barrage scheme has not so far been proposed by the Government of Orissa for inclusion in the fourth plans of the State.

Erosion of Village Padmavati on the Bank of Mahanadi

3429. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Padmavati Village on the bank of river Mahanadi in the district of Puri in Orissa was being seriously eroded ;

(b) whether under the scheme to prevent erosion of this big village, construction of four spurs was sanctioned long ago ;

(c) if so, the reasons why the construction of these spurs was abandoned halfway ; and

(d) whether these will be completed soon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (b). The State Government of Orissa had noticed the heavy scouring by the Mahanadi river near Padmavati Village and had administratively approved in October, 1968 a scheme for constructing six spurs at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.2 lakhs for preventing further scour of the banks. The State Government have reported that two out of the six spurs have been taken up for construction and they are keeping a watch on the erosion and will construct more spurs as and when considered necessary.

Development of New High Speed Locomotives

3430. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railways has developed a new high speed locomotive, which is proposed to be utilised for speeds of 120 km. per hour ; and

(b) if so, Government's plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Indian Railways plan to introduce trains scheduled to run up to 120 km. per hour in a phased manner on selected B. G. trunk routes. The actual introduction of the high speed trains will, however, depend upon completion of feasibility studies and trials which are pre-requisites.

Tube Railway for Madras

3431. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for a circular/tube Railway for the Metropolitan city of Madras has been pending for long ;

(b) if so, when the said survey will be commenced ; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c) At the instance of the Metropolitan Transport Team of the Planning Commission, the Government of Tamil Nadu had undertaken a Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Survey for Madras. This survey has been completed recently. The data available form the Survey is currently under consideration by the Metropolitan Transport Team.

The recommendations of the Team regarding the 'Corridors' to be served by the Metropolitan Rail System for Madras are expected to be made available to the Railways shortly. We would, thereafter, take up the necessary Studies for the Metropolitan Rail System for Madras. Subject to receipt of the recommendations from the Planning Commission, the Studies are scheduled to be taken up during the current financial year. Funds have, accordingly, been provided in the Budget for 1971-72.

Survey regarding sufficiency of staff in Commercial Department

3432. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2380 on the 11th August, 1970 regarding R. B. Lall Committee's recommendation regarding increase in Railway Claims Bill and state :

(a) whether the Railways have since completed the survey of staff requirements on the Railways ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of survey separately for each zone ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The survey has been completed on Eastern, North Eastern and South Central Railways.

(b) The survey indicated strengthening of staff on these zonal Railways. The matter is under further examination at the Administration's level.

Overtime Payment due to Shortage of Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division (Southern Railway)

3453. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of instances where the Commercial Clerks in Madurai Division of Southern Railway were put to work overtime due to shortage of staff for a period of 10 days upto 20 days, a month and above one month, in the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 ;

(b) the amount of overtime allowance paid to the Commercial Clerks in the above Division during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 ; and

(c) the action taken to reduce the payment of overtime allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The position is as under :

Year	No. of instance of Commercial Clerks drafted to work overtime.		
	Upto 10 days	Upto 20 days	Upto one month and above one month
1968	650	111	Nil
1969	666	133	Nil
1970	707	144	Nil

(b) The amount of overtime paid to the Commercial Clerks is as under :

1968—Rs. 18,163/—

1969—Rs. 18,624/—

1970—Rs. 19,085/—

(c) Action has been taken to provide additional posts of Commercial Clerks at certain stations where there has been increase in workload, by withdrawing staff from certain less important stations. Instructions have also been issued to Station Masters controlling relieving staff that relief should be arranged promptly on receipt of requests from the stations and that the available relief should be judiciously utilized.

Shortage of Class IV Staff Experienced by Commercial Clerks in Goods, Parcel and Transhipment offices

3434. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commercial Clerks at Goods, Parcels and Transhipment officers experience difficulties in their work due to shortage of Class IV staff to handle the consignments ;

(b) whether any representation have been received in this connection ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to rectify the position ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pending cases in Kerala High Court

3435. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the Kerala High Court as on 1st April, 1971 ;

(b) the number out of them which are pending for more than one year ; and

(c) whether Government proposes to appoint more Judges to finalise the pending cases with High Court of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) 34,392 on 31.12.1970. The figures as on 1.4.1971 are not readily available.

(b) 14,171 as on 31.12.1970.

(c) It is for the State Government to initiate proposal for appointment of more Judges No proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala to increase the Judge strength of the High Court.

Vehicular Traffic between Chaukaghat and Ghaghraghat during Rainy Season (North Eastern Railway)

3436 SHRI B R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

whether some arrangement existed for movement of Vehicular traffic *via* Railway Bridge across the Ghagra between Chaukaghat and Ghaghraghat Railway Station on the North Eastern Railway ; and

(b) whether Government propose to restore similar facilities for movement of Vehicular traffic at least during rainy seasons to avoid inconveniences to the public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Yes.

(b) The road decking was dismantled at the time of regirdering of the bridge in the year 1961, as the State Government had intimated at that time that they were not interested in the provision of decking on the new girders There is no proposal to provide a new decking on this bridge.

Stopping of Trains on Station in Bahraich

3437. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mail and most of the Express trains do not stop at any of the Railway stations situated in the District Bahraich (N. E. Railway) in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangement for the stoppage of such trains at the Jarwal Road Railway Station in the District Bahraich to avoid inconvenience to the travelling Public ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Although No. 1/2 Mail does not stop, one of the 3 pairs of Express train does stop at Jarwal Road of Bahraich District in U. P.

(b) The existing 6 pairs of trains including one pair of Express train *i.e.*, 9 Up/10 Dn Kanpur-Barauni Express which are scheduled to stop at Jarwal Road station are found adequate for the present needs of the traffic offering there.

Repairs to 'Sick' Railway Wagons

3438. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wagons as on 31st May, 1970 which were 'sick' *viz*, which were not on move due to minor repairs and the corresponding number as on 31st May, 1971 , and

(b) how much time does it take to carry out minor repairs of the value of rupees five thousand on such sick wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Priority for Allotment of Quarters to Railway Employees

3439. SHRI BUTA SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the priority for the allotment of residential Government quarters to Railway employees is not taken according to their date of appointment, whereas Government residences are allotted to other Central Government employees strictly according to their date of appointment ; and

(b) whether the Railway employees who are senior in service are kept on the bottom for allotment of quarters, when they are posted at a new place and their date of appointment is not taken into account for such purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHIYA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Rail Lines Between Kanchipuram and Avadi and Between Tambaram and Avadi

3440. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals to link up Railway lines between Kanchipuram and Avadi and between Tambaram and Avadi have been finalised ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider construction of these two rail links early in view of the growing industrialisation in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such proposals are under consideration.

(b) Due to paucity of funds, these rail links are not being considered for construction at present.

Policy Regarding Exchange of Correspondence with Unrecognised Railway Unions

3441. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3898 on 25th August, 1970 regarding Policy and exchange of correspondence with unrecognised Railway Unions and state :

(a) the course open to Railway employees to get the grievances redressed. When majority of any category has broken away from recognised Unions and formed separate categorical Unions which are registered under the rules ;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued recently to Railways not to deal with these registered Unions ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether any change in the policy is proposed in view of the fact that Trade Union Law permits the formation of such Unions when majority of staff in respective categories have become members of such Unions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The majority of Railway men are members of the recognised Unions affiliated to the National Federation ; of Indian Railwaymen and the All India Railwaymen's Federation ; it is expected that the remaining staff should seek redressal of their grievances individually through official channels. In respect of collective subjects, the recognised unions are the only organisations through whom they can be discussed with the Administration.

(b) and (c). It has all along been the policy of the Government not to deal with unrecognised unions.

(d) In view of reply to part (a) of the Question, no change in present policy is called for.

Alleged Irregular Promotions of Junior Staff by Divisional Electrical Engineer, Traction, Kanpur (Northern Railway)

3442. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees under the Divisional Electrical Engineer, Traction, Kanpur (Northern Railway) have appealed to the higher authorities regarding irregular promotions to staff in violation of the rules for promotion and selection test ; and

(b) whether the junior staff having no claims for promotion over their seniors have been promoted and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Seventeen posts of Engine Examiners in scale of pay Rs. 205-280 (AS) were created, and filled by selection of suitable staff from amongst Engine Examiners and Highly Skilled Fitters in scale Rs. 175-240. One Engine Examiner who was not found suitable for promotion to the grade Rs. 205-280 (AS) had represented against his non-promotion.

Electric Locos without Speedometer

3443. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the electric locos running between Allahabad and Kanpur are without speedometer ;

(b) whether this is against the safety rules in force ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the official concerned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Electric locos hauling all passenger and goods trains between Allahabad and Kanpur are provided with Speedometers in good working condition. The Speedometers of goods train locos, however, are of indigenous make and their performance is still under observation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Staff by Divisional Electrical Engineer, Kanpur (Northern Railway)

3444. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Divisional Electrical Engineer, Traction Rolling Stock, Northern Railway, Kanpur has recruited staff below standard qualification as advertised in Employment Notice from time to time ; and

(b) whether this has been brought to the notice of authorities concerned and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Discharge of Casual Employees by Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Electrification, Allahabad, without Notice

3445. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether one month's notice or wages in lieu of notice is essential as per section 25(F) of the Industrial Disputes Act to discharge on disciplinary grounds to a casual employee having more than 240 days service !

(b) whether about 50 casual employees of Railway Electrification, having services ranging from one to fifteen years, have been discharged by the authorities under Engineer-in-Chief, Railway Electrification, Allahabad without giving valid reasons for discharge or following the rules contained in the Industrial Disputes Act ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). About 61 casual employees of the Northern Railway Electrification Works, Allahabad who had rendered service between less than 6 months and less than 14 years were discharged on various discisplinary grounds and in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, no notice or pay in lieu there of was necessary in these cases. Since these persons were engaged as casual labour on day to day basis the rules do not provide for serving any notice on them or payment of wages in lieu of such notice in cases where the employees are discharged on disciplinary grounds.

Overbridge at Perungalathur between Tambaram and Vandalur (Southern Railway)

3446. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the work of the construction of an overbridge at the level crossing at Perungalathur between Tambaram and Vendalur Stations on the Southern Railway was started ;

(b) the progress so far made in the work ;

(c) the reasons for the slow pace of work of the bridge ; and

(d) the estimated and the working cost of the new bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The work on the construction of road overbridge near Tambaram was taken up in June, 1969.

(b) and (c). The railway's portion of the work on bridge structure was completed according to schedule by September, 1970. However, the road approaches to the bridge which are being constructed by the State Government are still not ready.

(d) The estimated cost of the bridge structure is Rs 4.66 lakhs and the working cost if it refers to maintenance is Rs. 2,330/- per annum.

Applications from Andhra Pradesh for Licences

3447. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences forwarded by the Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ;

(b) the number of applications rejected, granted licences and under consideration separately ; and

(c) the various industries for which licences are sought and the capital investment for each of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The applications for industrial licences are normally received from the parties direct During the period from 1st January, 1968 to 31st December, 1970. 255 applications relating to Andhra Pradesh were received. Against these applications, 33 licences and 70 letters of intent have been issued. 68 applications have been rejected and 29 otherwise disposed of (no licence required application treated as withdrawn etc.). The remaining 55 applications are under consideration.

(c) Industry-wise break up of 255 applications is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT–562/71.]. Data regarding capital investment has not been maintained.

Damage to Machinery at Pong Dam due to rains

3448. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI GANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether extensive damage has been caused to the machinery at the Pong Dam due to heavy rains recently ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss to the machinery ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety of machinery and other property from rains ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate flood warning system already exists to enable taking suitable steps for safety of machinery and other property.

जाली वोट डालने के आरोप पर दर्ज किए गये मामले

3449. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **विधि और न्याय** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मार्च, 1971 में हुए लोक-सभा के लिए मध्यावधि चुनाव में जाली वोट डालने के कुल कितने मामले दर्ज किए गये थे ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : जानकारी राज्यों/संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से मंगाई जा रही है ।

रेलवे कन्टेनर सेवा से अर्जित आय

3450. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में रेलवे को रेलवे कन्टेनर सेवा से कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में उक्त सेवा से कितना लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) :—

(क)	वर्ष	माल-भाड़ा आमदनी
	1968-69	34.94 लाख रुपये
	1969-70	73.15 लाख रुपये
	1970-71	97.98 लाख रुपये

(ख) कंटेनर सेवा से होने वाले लाभ का हिसाब अलग से नहीं रखा जाता, इसलिए यह उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

मध्य तथा उत्तर रेलों पर गाड़ियों का लूटा जाना

3451. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले 8 महीनों में मध्य तथा उत्तर रेलवे में लूटमार की कुल कितनी घटनाएं हुई ?

(ख) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र सूचना के अनुसार कितनी सरकारी तथा निजी सम्पत्ति लूटी गई ;

(ग) इस बारे में कुल कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए और कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले दायर किए गये हैं ; और

(घ) न्यायालयों द्वारा कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया गया ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 1-10-1970 से 31-5-1971 तक की अवधि में मध्य रेलवे से 23 घटनाओं और उत्तर रेलवे से 36 घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट मिली थी ।

(ख)	लूटी गई सम्पत्ति का मूल्य (रुपयों में)	
	सरकारी	निजी
(I) मध्य रेलवे	1,16,403	440
(II) उत्तर रेलवे	4,259.05	32,687.50

(ग) और (घ). मध्य रेलवे उत्तर रेलवे

(I) गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों की संख्या	5	36
(II) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध मुकदमे दर्ज किए गये	5	36
(III) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिनका दोष प्रमाणित हुआ	3	4

Sale of Tickets from Hardoi Station on Northern Railway

3452. SHRI DHARAMGAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of first class and third class tickets for 29 UP and 30 DN and 9 UP and 10 DN trains sold from Hardoi sta ion on the Northern Railway during the last three years ; and

(b) the arrangement made by his Ministry in regard to providing travelling facilities by way of introducing new trains passages from Hardoi, keeping in view the importance of this district Headquarter.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Separate figures for tickets sold for 29 UP and 30 DN Lucknow Mail and 9 UP and 10 DN Doon Express trains are not available as the figures are not maintained train-wise. However, the number of tickets sold during the last three years for first and third classes by all Mail/Express trains from Hardoi station is given below :

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1st Class	371	375	370
3rd Class	14020	13833	13364

(b) The existing train facilities comprising 5 pairs of Mail/Express and 3 pairs of passenger trains scheduled to stop at Hardoi are considered adequate for the present level of traffic offering at this station.

Hindi 'Head Translators' Western Railways

3453. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Railway authorities requested for eight posts of Hindi Head Translators on the Division for translation of Station Working Rules ;

(b) whether prior to the receipt of Western Railway's proposals, the Board had sanctioned five posts of Head Translators on the Central Railway for translation of Station Working Rules ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning similar posts on Western Railway and the arrangements that are now proposed for translation of Station Working Rules in Hindi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) In March, 1970 creation of a Translation Unit consisting of one Sr. Translator, one Jr. Translator and one Hindi Typist for each Divisional Office of Railways was sanctioned. The Railways have been asked to

review the progress made in Hindi translation work with a view to determine whether in the context of the present work-load, the existing strenght of staff needs to be augmented.

Retrenchment of casual workers on Southern Railway

3454. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual workers employed under the Southern Railway ;

(b) the number of casual Workers recently retrenched from Southern Railway ;

(c) whether they have been served with valid retrenchment notices ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 30808.

(b) 2724.

(c) Yes, wherever necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ANTI-INDIAN RIOTS IN SOUTH NEPAL

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich) : I call the attention of the hon. Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The reported recent anti-Indian riots in South Nepal resulting in about 1,000 Indians leaving Nepal for Purnea district of Bihar."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Government have received reports that there have recently been riots in Gaurigani, District Jhapa, and in some other places in Mechi and Kosi Anchals in Nepal. The trouble started on June 10 when a clash took place between two rival groups of Pahari and Madhesia students, some of whom supported the Headmaster of the Gaurigani High School and others supported the Secretary of the High School.

Later, trouble spread when the Pahari students attacked some shops in the market, and were assisted by some Rais and Limbus from nearby villages. The Nepali police have indicated that they are making effort to bring the situation under control ; our Embassy in Kathmandu is in contact with the Government of Nepal.

Owing to the prevailing tension, a number of persons of Indian origin have taken shelter in Purnea district of Bihar. It is our expectation that normalcy will be restored and these people will return soon to their homes.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : This statement made on behalf of the Government is very meagre and sketchy because it has not indicated how many shops have been looted and how many Indians have been subjected to other types of harassment. It has merely contented itself with stating that some shops in the market were attacked. I want to know the result of this attack, whether the shops attacked belonged to persons of Indian origin or of Nepalese origin.

Secondly, I would like to know whether any arrest by the Nepal Government has been effected in this connection, whether the people responsible for this outbreak of riots against Indians have been taken to task and produced in a court of law.

Thirdly, it has also not been stated in this statement how many persons of Indian origin have actually fled from Nepalese territory and entered India, and the condition of the property left behind by them in Nepal. So, a fuller statement is expected from the Government.

Moreover, such an outbreak is not a new and isolated phenomenon in the history of Nepal. There have been periodical repeated outbreaks in which Indians have been subjected to harassment and have also been deprived of their property. Perhaps our policy of extreme liberalism and tolerance has been consistently mis-construed by the

neighbouring countries of India to mean that we are weak in dealing effectively with them. Therefore, I want a reassurance from the Government as to how normalcy would be affected because the riots started as early as June 10th and still they have not stopped. I want to know what steps are being taken to restore normalcy and how long it will take, and why our Ambassador in Kathmandu has not given an early report about these happenings.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : This incident took place not very long ago, and it is a fact that we have not got all the details that we would like to have. We are in touch with our Embassy and have asked them to send details as quickly as possible

It is difficult for me to say how many shops were looted during the riots, but it is a fact that all the shops which were looted on that occasion belonged to people of Indian origin. It is difficult to say how many shops there were. As regards the number of persons who have crossed the Indian boundary, the number is round about 1300. Various figures are quoted from 500 to 1300 ; the maximum is about 1300, and they are mostly dependents of persons who have remained behind in Nepal. All of them have not come over. Some fearing further rioting, have sent their women and children ; the menfolk have remained in Nepal. In my opinion the hon Member has painted a dark and dismal picture and tried to make out as if the people of Indian origin in Nepal are not secure and some kind of a deliberate policy is being pursued against them. He has blown the problem out of all proportions. It is a very small incident. Such incidents, if I may say so, take place in every society and in it we should not try to read too much. The situation is under the control of the Nepalese authorities and our people have been in touch with them. They have been assured that the police authorities are taking vigorous action against the evil doers and they are sure to bring the situation under control very soon.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमने अम्बैसेडर का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया है और वह नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में नेपाल सरकार का रिऐक्शन क्या है, और कब तक वह लोग वापस चले जायेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस घटना के पहले और भी घटनायें हो चुकी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन घटनाओं के बाद कितने लोग वहाँ से आये थे और वह लोग वापस चले गये या नहीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : मैं इस मामले के बारे में पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि जो हमारे काठमांडू में अम्बैसेडर हैं वह नेपाल सरकार से बात चीत कर रहे हैं, और नेपाल सरकार ने कहा है कि वह इस मामले को जल्दी काबू में ले आयेंगे और हम आशा करते हैं कि वहाँ कंडिशन्स जल्दी ही नार्मल हो जायेगी और जितने लोग वहाँ से डर की वजह से चले गये हैं वह सब वापस चले आयेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरे मामलों के बारे मे कहा वह सही है कि कुछ अर्से पहले कुछ लोग कंचनपुर इलाके से आ गये थे और वह वापस नहीं जा सके हैं। हमें नेपाल सरकार ने विश्वास दिलाया है कि उनके डाकुमेंट्स और दस्तावेज वगैरह देख रहे है और जब टाइटल डीड्स वगैरह वेरिफाई हो जायेंगे और यह मालूम हो जायेगा कि वह उन्हीं लोगों के हैं तब उनको वापस आने की इजाजत मिल जायेगी।

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है, उसको देखते हुए मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि उनको वस्तुस्थिति को जानने की और कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

नेपाल में जो इंडियन ओरिजिन के लोग हैं, जिनको नेपाल वाले मध्य एशियाई कहते हैं, जिनकी 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी है, उनको 1961 से ही नेपाल गवर्नमेंट द्वारा बराबर हटाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी घटनायें हो चुकी हैं। मैं नेपाल के बहुत से जिलों का दौरा करके आया हूँ। मुझे अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि वहां की स्थिति क्या है भारतवासियों की, जिनको नेपाल गवर्नमेंट अब

[श्री एन० एन० पांडे]

एशियाई कहती है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को अपनी एम्बैसी के द्वारा और भी जानकारी वहां से प्राप्त करनी चाहिये।

यह पहली घटना नहीं है। बहुत सी ऐसी घटनायें नेपाल में पहले हो चुकी हैं। मैं उनके डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मर्ज क्या है यह मैं मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वहां पर बन्दोबस्त चल रहा है और बन्दोबस्त में जो इंडियन ओरिजिन के लोग है उनसे कहा जा रहा है कि वह इस बात का प्रमाण लायें कि वह भारतवासी हैं या नेपाल के रहने वाले हैं। यदि भारतवासी प्रमाण-पत्र लेकर जमा करते हैं तो सारी फेमिली में से एक आदमी को वहां रहने दिया जाता है, बाकी लोगों से कहा जाता है कि आप भारत वापस जायें। वहां की असली कंडिशन क्या है यह मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं। इस तरह से सारे भारतीय लोगों को वहा से हटाकर उनकी जगह जो गुरखा रिफ्यूजी हैं या पेंशनर हैं, उनको लाकर बसाया जा रहा है। एक बड़े पैमाने पर सारे तराई क्षेत्र मे ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है कि वहां पर नेपालियों की मैजारिटी हो सके। 1961 तक वहां पर जिन जिन लोगों की मैजारिटी रही है उन पर नेपाली कांग्रेस का प्रभाव रहा है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि 1961 मे वहां की जनता नेपाली कांग्रेस को हुकूमत में ले आई, और हुकूमत में उनके आने के थोड़े दिन बाद भी वहां पर आंदोलन हुआ और वहां के लोगों ने अपने राइट्स मांगने शुरू किए तथा वहां की गवर्नमेंट को तोड़ा गया। वहां पंचायती राज कायम किया गया, और आजकल सारी नेपाली कांग्रेस के नेता, जो कि वहां की असली प्रतिनिधि सभा है और जिसकी जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार थी, श्री विश्वेश्वर प्रसाद कोईराला भारत में पड़े हुये हैं, सारी नेपाली कांग्रेस के नेता भारत में पड़े हुए हैं। वहां जनतन्त्र खत्म कर दिया गया है और जनतंत्र खत्म करके जितने उनके लोग हैं उनकी प्रापर्टी कंफिस्केट की जाती है और कहा जाता है कि यह मध्य एशियाई हैं, इंडियन ओरिजिन के हैं, इस लिए उन्हें निकाल दो। यह षड़यन्त्र चल रहा है, जिसकी तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय अपने इन्डियन डिप्लोमेट्स के द्वारा इस बात को जानने की कोशिश करे ताकि वह इसके सम्बन्ध में आगाह हो कि इसका क्या निराकरण है।

मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि आज वहां पर स्थिति वैसी ही हो रही है जैसी बंगला देश में हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने सब कुछ जानते हुए भी यह कहा कि मध्य एशियाई और नेपाली लोगों में झगड़ा हो गया, फसाद हो गया तथा मध्य एशियाई नेता, जो कि इस आन्दोलन को चला रहे हैं, वह अपनी स्थिति को मजबूत करना चाहते है। जिन लोगों ने आन्दोलन किया, उनको मारा गया, उनको जान से मार डाला गया, इसको मंत्री महोदय को भूलना नहीं चाहिए। मैं केवल इतना जानना चाहता हूं कि जनकी स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए यह सरकार अपनी एम्बैसी के द्वारा क्या उपाय कर रही है?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य एशियाइयों और पहाड़ियों के बीच जो मतभेद है, जो ताल्लुकात खराब हो रहे हैं उसके बारे मे हमें काफी तरह से मालूम है। यह मामला हाउस में पहले भी आ चुका है। यह सही है कि इस किस्म के छोटे मोटे वाक्यात होते रहते हैं, लेकिन जहां तक इस वाक्ये का सवाल है, जांच पड़ताल से मालूम हुआ है कि इसका उस मामले से क्या सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह झगड़ा एक स्कूल के मामले में एलेक्शन के वक्त शुरू हुआ, जैसे झगड़े हमारे यहां भी हो जाया करते हैं। दो ग्रुप्स थे स्टूडेंट्स के, वह आपस में लड़ने लगे। बदकिस्मती से यह सही है कि दोनो ग्रुप्स ऐसे थे एक मध्य एशिया वालों का था और एक पहाड़ियों का था। यह झगड़ा बढ़ गया और बढ़ते बढ़ते बाजार तक पहुंच गया। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य की यह बात मानने के लिये तैयार हूं कि जहां तक मध्य एशिया वालों का सवाल है, इसमें शुबहा नहीं कि उसके रास्ते में बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं और उन दिक्कतों

के सम्बन्ध में हमने बराबर कायम नेपाल सरकार से कहा है, जैसा कि हमारी ट्रीटी में भी कहा गया है, कि वह हमारे यहां के आदमियों को अपने यहां के आदमियों के बराबर स्तर पर रक्खें, और ऐसा उनको करना चाहिए। जैसे नेपाल के नागरिक हमारे यहां आते हैं तो उनको भी अख्त्यार वही होते हैं जैसे हमारे आदमियों के यहां पर हैं। इसमें कुछ कमी रही हैं और वह इसको नही कर पाये है उनके रास्ते में दिक्कतें है और कई बार हम उनकी नोटिस में यह बात लाये है। उनको विश्वास दिलाया है कि जहा तक हो सकेगा इन दिक्कतों को रफा करने की कोशिश होगी और उनकी मुसीबतो को दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। हम आशा करते है कि वह ऐसा करेंगे।

बाकी इसके बारे मे ज्यादा कहना उचित नही है क्योंकि वह वही के नागरिक है, वही के रहने वाले है और नेपाल स्वतन्त्र देश है। वह अपनी पालिसी अपने आप बनाते है, इसलिए ज्यादा कुछ कहना ठीक नही है। लेकिन अपना फर्ज पूरा कर रहे है और इन सब बातो को हम उनके नोटिस मे लाते रहते है।

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) . पहली बात मै यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेपाल मे चाहे किंग महेन्द्र का राज्य हो या नेपाली काग्रेस का इससे हमारा सम्बन्ध नही है और उनके देश मे कैसी व्यवस्था हो इससे भी हमें मतलब नहीं है। मै चाहूँगा कि हमारे और नेपाल के बीच मे अच्छे सम्बन्ध हों क्योंकि वह हमारा निकट का पड़ोसी देश है। ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नही होनी चाहिए जिससे हमारे आपस के सम्बन्धों में तनाव पैदा हो। लेकिन आज अपने देश की हालत ऐसी हो गई है कि जो भी इंडियन ओरिजिन के लोग है, चाहे सीलोन हो, चाहे अफ्रीका हो या चाहे कहीं और हो, सब जगह पर उनकी अवस्था बहुत खराब है। सब जगहों पर उनको शरणार्थियों की तरह ट्रीट किया जाता है। ऐसी अवस्था हो गई है कि जो लोग बाहर रहते हैं, मालूम होता हैं जैसे वह लावारिस हों। क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर कर रही है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय उन सरकारों के साथ कि जहां पर भी भारतीय लोग विदेशों मे रहते हैं उनको वहां पर वह सम्मान के साथ रक्खें और लावारिस की तरह न रहें ? साथ ही क्या आप ने इस बात का कोई प्रयत्न किया है कि कोई डेडलाइन बनायें कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर जो शरणार्थी आ गये हैं, चाहे वह बंगला देश के शरणार्थी हों या नेपाल से आये शरणार्थी हों वह लौट जायेंगे क्योंकि उनके न जाने से हमको दिक्कत पड़ेगी ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सदन में यह स्पष्ट करे कि क्या वह इन शरणार्थियों को नेपाल भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं ताकि हमें विश्वास हो कि यह शरणार्थी हमारे ऊपर बोझ बन कर नही रहेगे ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की इस भावना का स्वागत करता हूँ कि हमारे ताल्लुकात नेपाल से अच्छे रहने चाहिएं और हमें कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए और न ही कोई ऐसी बात कहनी चाहिए जिससे हमारे ताल्लुकात किसी से खराब हों।

जहा तक इस समस्या का सम्बन्ध है भारतीयों की समस्या तब तक हल नही होगी जब तक हमारे मुल्क के आदमी जहां भी जाते हैं या जहां जाकर रहते हैं वे वहीं के पूरे नागरिक न बन जाए और उस मुल्क के लोगों में पूरी तरह घुल मिल न जायें। जब तक वे अपनी कल्चरल टाइज या रिलिजस या दूसरी किस्म की टाइज दूसरे देश से रखेंगे उस वक्त तक स्वभावत. उनको शुबहे की निगाह से देखा जायगा। जहां जहां जाकर वे बस गये हैं उनको कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि वहां के जीवन मे घुल मिल जाएं, वहां के नागरिक बन जाएं ताकि वहां के जो इन्डिजिनस आदमी है उन्हें किसी किस्म की शिकायत न हो कि ये हमारी लाइफ के पार्ट एण्ड पार्सल नही है।

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, may I request you to ask the Foreign Minister to make a statement on the statement of President Yahya Khan accusing India ? Yesterday we discussed it. President Yahya Khan has made such a nasty statement. He has said that the Awami League will not be allowed to have any power. The minister should make a statement on this.

MR. SPEAKER : It will be conveyed to him.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE I. S. I, FOR 1969-70

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) । मैं सभा पटल पर निम्नलिखित पत्र रखता हूं :

(1) (एक) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 24 की उप धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, बम्बई के वर्ष 1969-70 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति तथा एक सांख्यिकीय विवरण [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—546/71]

(दो) उपर्युक्त दस्तावेजों के अंग्रेजी संस्करण के साथ हिन्दी संस्करण सभा-पटल पर न रखे जा सकने के कारण स्पष्ट करने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) । [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—547/71.]

(2) भारतीय मानक संस्था के वर्ष 1969-70 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति । [*Placed in Library. See* No. 553/71.]

2.21 hrs.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES—1970-71 (A REVIEW)

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the "Financial Committees, 1970-71 (A Review)".

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 25th June, 1971 agreed without any amendment to the maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th June, 1971."

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*, 1971-72— *Contd.*

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 90 to 94 144 and 145 relating to the Ministry of Communications for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Shri Rattanlal Brahman. This is very interesting. He wants to speak in Nepali. So far as our own languages are concerned, we are allowing them. Now, I put it to the House whether he should be allowed to speak in Nepali. I am not going to take up the responsibility for it. Tommorrow some member may want to speak in French or in Spanish.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : A Bill was moved in this House by Dr. Maitreyi Bose that Nepali should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. That Bill was rejected. Though she was a Bengali, she was elected from Darjeeling. Now, Shri Rattanlal Brahman has been elected from Darjeeling. He can speak only in Nepali. The question is whether an Indian citizen elected from Darjeeling, knowing only Nepali, should be allowed to speak in that language or not in this House.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER : Originally we had two languages. Of course an exception was made in the case of a few South Indian languages. Now we are going beyond our own languages, the languages mentioned in our Constitution. I leave it to the House. Since no one understands it, it is much better to give us a written text which we will get translated.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Article 120 (1) of the Constitution says :

> "Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English :
>
> provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in Engligh to address the House in his mother tongue."

Here there is no reference to one of the languages in the Eighth Schedule. So, the Speaker can allow it.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) . There should be no difficulty in allowing a member to speak in his mother tongue. But a problem would arise in this way. If you allow a person to speak in Nepali today there may be people from Goa who may want to speak in Portuguese or people from Pondicherry who claim that French is their mother tongue Then, there would be no limit to it. So, I would request the hon. Member not to insist on speaking in Nepali.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The position is slightly different. A member can be allowed to speak in his mother tongue provided he gives a translation. Only simultaneous translation may not be provided A member can express himself in his mother tongue if the Speaker allows it. The translation provided by him would be incorporated in the proceedings.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : Sir, if you will permit me, I would like to say that perhaps a rigid and legalistic stand is not necessary because in West Bengal Nepali language is already recognised and in this Parliament earlier, as Shri Banerjee told you, there has been a movement to see that Nepalese is included in the Eighth Schedule. Therefore, particularly in view of the strained relations existing today between India and Nepal, I think we better not stand on technicalities and you can extend this right to the member.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, just now an hon. Member raised the point that a person from Goa may claim to speak in Portuguese and a person from Pondicherry in French. That objection does not stand because a sizable number of the electorate in West Bengal speak Nepalese language. Similarly, if a sizable number of the electorate in Pondicherry speak French or a sizable number of the electorate in Goa speak Portuguese we will provide them also this facility of speaking in that language.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : Since the translation has been provided, there should be no objection.

MR. SPEAKER : Originally, the proceedings could be conducted only in English or Hindi. Then it was relaxed a bit in the case of certain languages of our own States, three or four of them. Now, it is not a question of prestige, or putting an hon. Member into difficulties or taking into account our relations with a neighbouring country. The question is whether we are prepared to make such exceptions in future or this is going to be one single solitary case, to be treated as an exception.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : This is not an exception. Even previously, when the floor language was only Hindi or English, members from Tamilnadu used to speak in Tamil, after giving an advanced copy of the speech. Only simultaneous translation may not be there.

MR. SPEAKER : The only exception we have made in the case of a foreign language was English, and that too will be discontinued after some time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Nepalese is not a foreign language. So, if you not allow people to speak in Nepalese it will harm our national interest.

MR. SPEAKER : In our universities we allow so many languages to be taught, not only Nepalese but also Tibetan and Chinese.

[Mr. Speaker]

The question is what languages we should allow to be used in the House. Suppose tomorrow somebody wants to speak in Chinese.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Do not mix up things. In West Bengal we have a large number of people of Nepali origin who speak in Nepalese. They have love for their language. How can you prevent them from speaking in their mother tongue ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of a controversy. Here is a case where we are making an exception in the case of a language which is outside the Constitution. Should we treat it as an exception, not to be treated as a precedent ? I leave it to the House.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : It should be an exception,

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, it will be an exception.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप किसी माननीय सदस्य को किसी भाषा में बोलने की इजाजत दें या न दें, यह आपका अधिकार है। लेकिन इस सदन में जो कार्यवाही हो रही है, इस सदन का एक सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे उसका ज्ञान होना चाहिए। मुझे मालूम होना चाहिए कि माननीय सदस्य क्या कह रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसकी सिमलटेनियस ट्रांसलेशन होगी।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : इसका ट्रांसलेशन नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि यह एक रेकगनाइज्ड लैंग्वेज नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस हाउस में कई दफा ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं, जिनके नतीजे बहुत बुरे होते हैं। मैंने एक्सप्शन के तौर पर इजाजत दी है।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : यह एक्सेप्शन इस हाउस का रूल बन जायेगा। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक्सेप्शन न कीजिए।

DEMAND NO. 90—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,13,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of *'Ministry of Communications'*."

DEMAND NO. 94—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,47,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 145—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,80,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 91—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

MK. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,23,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 92—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,90,41,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)".

DEMAND NO. 93—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES, APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUND, AND REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,42,63,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues, Appropriation to Reserve Fund and Repayments of Loans from General Revenues".

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,70,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

**SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN (Darjeeling) : Sir, the Minister for Communications is trying to paint a rosy picture to cover the anti-people, anti-labour policies of his Congress Government. His Government is talking of efficiency in its Departments, fair deal to its employees and workers etc. but in practice it is pursuing out and out anti-people policies and anti-labour policies.

Work in the Posts and Telegraphs Department has increased manifold in recent times. What about the staff strength ? Was it increased in proportion to the increased volume of work ? No. Has the Government increased the facilities to its employees ? No. Has the Government increased facilities to the public in recent years ? Not much. Then what is there to be proud. I could not find any reason for his proudness.

The hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna had a surprise check at the Gole Post Office. He found a large number of letters were lying there. Immediately he called the Press people, and told them that he is going to take strong action against those responsible. And all papers had given this news under big headings and praised Shri Bahuguna. Ministers and officials if they are having periodical and surprise check-ups in their respective departments it is good. But instead of understanding the problems being faced by the employees and workers, if the Ministers and officials try to put the blame on the ordinary employees and workers for the administration's and the Government's failure, then these check-ups and surprise visits will be a mockery. If my information is correct, the day when Mr. Bahuguna had a surprise check-up in the Gole Post Office, the Post Office people received 570 bags of post against the average 360 bags of post. Not only that, 142 man hours less on that day. This is not the fault of the postal employees. When there is an increased volume of work, it is the Department's duty to see that additional staff is provided to clear the excess post. But here the Department had not taken any action in this regard. On the contrary, the hon. Minister, Shri Bahuguna tried to get publicity at the expense of the poor employees.

The Government is telling that it is giving efficient service. What efficient service ? In the modern world when the various countries are increasing their communication services to its people, in our country we are going backward. The Government has stopped

** The original speech was delivered in Nepali.

[Shri Rattanlal Brahman]

the evening post delivery, that is the last post in the day. It has abolished the fixing of delivery date stamps on the letters in the name of streamlining the department ; it is not going to give the copy of a phonogram to its customers ; it is not going to deliver the telegrams in the nights unless the person who is sending the telegram spends another additional 20 paise for the words 'night delivery'. Are all these things created to help the people or to show the department's efficiency ? Certainly not. The Ministers and officials need not bother about their communications. They can use wireless, telex and other communication services which are at their disposal. But when the common people go to the post office to send telegrams to their relatives or friends about some urgent matters, they have to pay 20 paise more. The hon. Minister can argue that the increase of 20 paise is for telegrams which will be delivered in the night time only. But I want to ask the hon. Minister one question. Even if I am sending a telegram in the morning, what is the guarantee that it will reach before night ? Now-a-days ordinary, even urgent telegrams, and that too to nearby places, are being delivered after 24 hours. If you ask the reason, the department's reply is that some lines were 'kharab'. So, if you want that the telegram which you are sending even in the morning should reach at least in the night, you have to pay 20 paise more. This is a big exploitation on the ordinary people. Now can the Minister claim efficient and cheap service ? Is the stopping of evening delivery a progressive step ? Then abolition of fixing delivery-date stamps, is it really to streamline the department ? Certainly not. It is only with a view to cheat the people from knowing the fact that the P & T employees in less numbers are doing more work. If not, then what else ?

In the recent labour meeting, the Government spokesman told that the multiplicity of the Unions has not only weakened the Trade Union movement but has also affected the industrial relations. But experience shows that there is lack of sincerity on the part of the Government behind such aproach. In the case of P&T Department, it is the administration which has directly patronised, encouraged and ultimately recognised rival Federation immediately after the token strike of the 19th September, 1968 while recognition of the established Federation, the National Federation of the Posts and Telegraphs Employees, was withdrawn. There was an agreement between the P & T Administration and the recognised Union in the background of Realignment Scheme that the Government will not grant recognition to any rival Unions/ Federations in the P & T services. But the Government is patronising the formation of such rival Unions with the sole object of weakening the P & T Trade Union movement. What else can be a better example than this about the hypocrisy of the Government ? The Government is telling that it wants to stabilise the relations between the employers and workers in the industries. But in reality, it is pursuing out and out anti-labour policies.

For Extra Departmental employees, the quantum of interim relief of Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 was granted by the Government on the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission. It is grossly inadequate They should be given at least Rs 15 as interim relief. The Extra Departmental employees should be paid pay and allowances at par with the Departmental employees, that is the quantum may be fixed in accordance with the house of work performed Uniforms, pension, gratuity etc should be provided to them.

In the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the volume of work has increased several times, but the Department instead of recruiting more persons to meet the increasing volume of work, imposed a ban on creation of posts. This ban on creating posts should be removed as this imposes extra workload on the existing staff. In the telephone billing work, computers are being introduced to kill the jobs of thousands of employees. On one side the volume of work has increased and on the other this over-work is being imposed on the workers and the employees. This is the wonderful labour policy of the Government.

The Government is trying to hide its anti-labour policies by its tall talk of so called trade union rights to its employees. But it is conducting criminal proceedings against one thousand employees, who had participated in the 1968 Central Government to employees peaceful strike. It is conducting departmental proceedings against 800 employees for the same reasons. Promotions, confirmations, issue of quasi-permanency certificates etc. have been held up in thousands of cases. Six employees

are still out of service. Is this the Way to stabilise the relations with the employees ? so, I request the Government to withdraw these criminal and departmental proceedings and re-instate all those victimised in the Department.

Sir, I think, a gross injustice has been made to West Bengal by shifting the international tele-communication channels operating between Calcutta and Australia, Hong Kong and Japan from Calcutta to Bombay. It is surprising that the reason for shifting has never been made known to the people of the country, particularly of West Bengal. It is not a fact that an expert Committee on the subject preferred Calcutta to be the ideal place for the unit to that of Bombay. Had not the employees of the unit sent a Memorandum to the Home Minister in this regard ?

Sir, I would also like to call the attention of the Minister though you to the injustice done towards the P. and T workers in my local region, e g Darjeeling and Sikkim. The employees have been deprived of the hill allowance which even the British had allowed them. They are also faced with extreme difficulties regarding living quarters which are non-existent in many of the hill areas

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Communications. The ministry has done commendable work and deserves the whole-hearted support of the House. I want the ministry to remember that communication is the lifeline of progress and prosperity, particulary so in a developing country. The minister should carefully study the various problems facing the ministry and I would like to put forward some useful suggestions for his consideration.

In the rural areas, each village should have a modern post office with a savings bank, telegram and telephone facilities. There is a great demand for telephones from all parts of the country and due to the shortage of telephones and other equipment, a great problem has been created. It can be partially solved by increasing the number of public call offices. I know what good these public call offices have done, particularly to the common man, wherever they have been installed. I learn that there are 11830 public call offices which is very meagre considering the vastness of the country. All railway stations, bus stops and places of importance should be provided with coin box telephones. It is not only a public utility service, but a commercial service, bringing a lot of revenue to the department. Therefore, telephones should be expended as much as possible.

We cannot forget that the communications demand is growing at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent every year. For increasing the number of telephones. We need items like exchanges, equipment, instruments and cables. To manufacture these items we need a considerable amount of foreign exchange. I understand that we are importing Rs. 5 to 10 crores worth of equipment, Rs. 10 to 15 crores worth of cables and Rs. 5 crores worth of exchanges. In addition, we are importing Rs. 5 crores worth of components and raw materials required for the factories existing in the country.

I learn that the Co-axial projects in the country are drastically affected due to the acute shortage of telephone cables. There is one unit, the Hindustan Cables Ltd. in Roopnarainpur which is producing telephone cables. But unfortunately it is manufacturing only 20 30 per cent of the rated capacity. I want to know from the hon Minister what he is going to do with this unfortunate situation, particularly, when the country is in acute shortage of this particular kind of cables.

The story is not different in the case of the second factory which they propose to establish in Hyderabad. The foundation-stone was laid nearly 7 years back by the then Industries Minister. It is making a very slow progress. God only knows when it will start producing cables In this connection, I must stress that all efforts should be so streamlined so that all restrictions must be removed in order that the second unit should go into production as quickly as possible.

Certain countries have taken to aluminium tele communication cables to conserve copper. In our country, we have sufficient aluminium available. So, I want that the Research Wing of the Ministry of Communications should conduct tests extensively to use aluminium cables for communication purposes.

Aslo, there have been methods for utilising underground installations by adopting digital

[Shri Sanjeevi Rao]

multiplex techniques. By using this method, we not only prevent the use of copper cables but also we will save the expenditure involved in laying the cables and digging the roads.

I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for his fore-sight in taking advantage of the advanced space technology of global commercial communications setellite system. We are happy that the setellite ground station at Arvi has been completed and it has gone into operation to provide the most modern telecommunication system. To start with, the operation via se'ellite would be with 10 countries using 38 channels. I very much wish that more funds are allotted not only for additional channels at Arvi setellite ground station but also the work should be stepped up to complete the work for the second setellite station at New Delhi. This new setellite medium not only provides overseas communications service with circuits of high grade reliability and quality but also it is possible to provide international T. V. relays for national television broadcasts. I suggest that the ministry of Communications in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should draw a dynamic, integreted and optimised long-term national plan for construction of setellite stations at various places in the country for the benefit of international communications as well as national television broadcasts.

Lastly, I come to a subject which is of paramount importance for the country.

The Indian Telephone Industries have entered into collaboration with Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Belgium five years ago to manufacture cross-bar system. The Indian Telephone Industries entered into an agreement on the assumption that the lines will be cheaper by this cross-bar system compared to the strowger system. According to the agreement, the Indian Telephone Industries are supposed to manufacture 100,000 lines per year after three years and 200,000 lines after five years. But, unfortunately, the position is that they are producing only 50,000 lines per year. In addition to this terrible set-back, the expenditure involved per line on cross-bar system is Rs. 1600 per line compared to Rs. 700 per line on the strowger system. I want that the Minister should go deep into this matter to salvage ourselves from this muddle.

Why I am bringing this cross-bar system is that we are going to repeat the same mistake again very shortly. I learn that we are going to purchase sophisticated vital microwave system with the Canadian aid. I also understand that we are going to finalise giving a letter of intent very shortly. I want you to systematically study all the technical aspects such as trouble-free performance in the parent company, maintenance problem, recurring foreign exchange, technology of state of art, noise and other transmission considerations which are normally traded off to cut costs.

Lastly, I want to appeal to you to systematically and methodically consider the points that I have raised so that the cross-bar debacle is not repeated once again.

Thank you.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Communications. The name itself suggests that it is a public utility service and I am happy to note that this Ministry is in charge of a dynamic Minister and I hope he will bring dynamism to this Department and cater to the needs of the public in a better way.

While visiting the different post offices in connection with my work, I notice that the facilities provided to the offices are not adequate. Generally, these offices are understaffed, no sufficient working space is there and even there is no sufficient furniture. This Department has been practising economy. But, as it is said, economy should not be allowed to hamper the efficiency of working.

There is a telephone famine in the country and the Minister is perhaps aware that the number of applicants for telephone connections will amount to half a million, if not more. There should be more factories for producing telephones and other ancillaries for providing telephones to be subscribers. I hope the minister will take up the matter in all seriousness and I urge that one more public sector plant for producing these things will be set up in the current year.

In this connection, I come to my State of Assam. The telephone system is not satisfactory in that region. Particularly, in the eastern region, the communication system is very poor.

On October 2nd last I had the privilege to accompany the Prime Minister to Assam. As the Prime Minister could not land in Gauhati due to bad weather she had to come back to Bagdogra. After waiting for a couple of hours she was not in a position to contact Gauhati. She expressed her surprise how communication system is very poor in that eastern part of our country. I invite the attention of the Minister to this aspect. Telephone connection and trunk call cannot be made from the Eastern part of Assam to Calcutta or Gauhati If one gets a connection he is to be considered as a fortunate person, particularly from the exchanges which are lying in the interior parts of Assam.

In this respect I would refer to particular places like Dhemaji exchange in Lakhimpur district and Sonari exchange in Sibsagar district. These two exchanges are in my constituency. During election time I was never able to contact other parts from those exchanges even after trying for 4 or 5 days together continuously. I hope the Minister will take note of these and try to improve this position so that we can get trunk call from those exchanges.

In Upper Assam region the system of carrying mail is not satisfactory. There was in Northern part of upper Assam no railway connection previously and mail was carried by runners. Even after the introduction of railway this system is still there. To provide quick transport I would suggest that railway should be utilised for carrying mail from one place to another place.

Dhekuakhana is one other place where the department proposed to establish a telegraph office. This is in Lakhimpur district. They decided to establish an office 2 years back. I saw the PMG of that circle and he assured me in Septembbr last that it would be opened. But, uptill now nothing has been done. This sort of action indicates inefficiency and indifference of the department and brings discredit to the Government. People are criticising the department and the working of the Government. This was assured 2 years back but nothing has been done. Some of the telegraph posts are now lying on the ground. I do not know what the reason for the delay is. I request the Minister to look into the matter.

Regarding employment, I wish to say this. This department provides employment to a number of youths. I have one bitter experience. Whenever a post is advertised, if a person goes to the nearest post office—I do not speak about branch office, I am speaking about the sub-offices and offices in the sub-divisional and district head quarters—nobody can get a proper prescribed form to apply for the post concerned. I have my personal experience. In the last meeting of the Telephone Advisory Committee in Gauhati, I raised this point. I believe that it has been done deliberately to deprive certain persons from applying for the posts. I would request that such things should never happen. Whenever a post is advertised the form must be made available and the candidate should get such form.

13 hrs.

In this connection, I would like to mention another point The Postal Department uses to bring out commemorative stamps. Since the inception of this Department, perhaps only one commemorative stamp was brought out about a person of Assam. There is a demand made by the Assam Sahitya Sabha, the Government of Assam and the Members from Assam for bringing out a commemorative stamp in 1972 on the birth centenary celebration of a prominent litterature Shri P N Gohain Barua of Assam. We had made a formal request in this regard, but the Philatelic Committee has turned down the proposal. I do not know what the guiding principle is and what logic is there under which this committee is working. I would suggest that this committee should not neglect a certain portion of the country. The people living in a certain area should not be allowed to feel that they are neglected or ignored. The action of the philatelic committee, is detrimental to the interests of the people. I would demand that the hon. Minister should make an inquiry into the working of this commi tee. This committee has neglected the demand of the entire people of Assam. It is a unanimous demand made by all the Members of Parliament from that region, the Government of Assam and the literary associations of Assam, but the committee has not paid any heed to this request. I do not know why. If they go on working like this, then we shall be compelled to feel that they are not prepared to treat the people of Assam on a par with the people in the other parts of the country.

[Shri Vishwanarayana Shastri]

I feel very strongly on this point and urge the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry and request the hon. Minister through you to see that the communication system in respect of postal and telephone services is improved in the eastern region, and particularly in Assam.

MR. SPEAKER : The debate on these demands is to continue for 4 hours. So, it will last up to about 3.30 p.m., I think. What time would the hon. Minister like to take ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : About 40 minutes, if that much time is available, or even less, say half an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : We started this debate at about 12.30 p.m. we shall go on up to 3.30 p.m.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : The hon. Minister may speak at 4.30 p m , so that the debate can continue for four hours.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. We want to make up for the time lost on the other Demands. Since there are not many names in the list before me, I suggest that the hon. Minister may be ready to reply even at 3 30 p.m. Even if he be called at 3 p.m. he should be ready.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Even if you ask me to speak right now, I would very much welcome it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am extremely happy that my hon. friend and one of my trade union colleagues Shri H. N. Bahuguna is today the Minister of Communications, and I am sure that the interests of the employees will be properly protected by the veteran trade union leader Shri H. N. Bahuguna.

I was equally happy to know that he had already explained to the members of the board his intentions and how he was going to streamline the administration and root out corruption in this particular Department. Recently, all of us were very happy to find that he like the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai visited the Gole Dakkhana in New Delhi *in cognito* and found about 30,000 to 40,000 packets and letters pending for delivery. That has improved the efficiency and there is fear in the minds of not only of the employees but officers also that the Minister may visit any post or telegraph office

We should also try to unearth the corruption which is going on in the matter of booking trunk calls and booking calls from somebody's telephone without his knowledge. We find the bill goes to Rs. 300 or 400 We do not know about the calls booked at our cost. These are supposed to be the ghost calls booked on my telephone by somebody. I hope some remedy will be found to check it, to minimise it and eliminate it ultimately,

Sir, certain new schemes have been implemented in P and T Deptt. and I am happy that these schemes are meeting with success if not in full but in part. Sir, there are less number of postal facilities in the rural areas. Then we want that there should be more means of communications in our rural areas ; post office in each village is a must. I know, with more than 5½ lakhs of villages in the country, it is a Herculean task to have post offices everywhere. But what is happening everywhere ? Post offices are being run by extra-departmental employees. There are two aspects of it. The extra-departmental employees are not paid the same pay and allowances as the other Government employees or the Posts and Telegraphs employees. A Committee was formed at the time of late Dr. Subbarayan called E. D. Committee. I do not know whether the recommendations of the E. D Committee were fully implemented. So, in these villages, the extra-departmental employees—a teacher or somebody in the Panchayat—opens the post office at his convenience. We have received numerous complaints that the money order which was sent from the city by an employee to his parents or his wife or to and other member of his family is not received by them unless some time lapses. Sir, these reports should be looked into and remedial measures to eliminate them completely, should be taken. My suggestion is that wherever post offices are run by any E. D. employee those should be converted into full-fledged posts offices run by the regular employees and not by the E.D. employees. An E.D. employee who has worked for more than four or five years should be

made a regular employee. The country is not going to lose anything and and efficiency will be gained in this way. Rural population is going to be benefited tremendously by that.

There is a direct dial system in our country and I have heard that there is a dial system from Calcutta to Delhi and from Bombay to Delhi. These were opened recently. Mr. Dhawan, Governor of West Bengal, dialled Mr. Bahuguna. Sir, I do not know whether it is also from Delhi to Calcutta. I asked so many times in this regard. I was told, "We do not know". There may be dialing system but it is not open so far as Delhi is concerned. I would like to know whether this dial system is really working But this direct dial system is good for the Minister who has not to pay anything from his pocket. It has become a curse for us Anybody who dials the number talks for even 30 minutes because there is no limit. First he talks to his wife then to his children and then to his voters

Naturally, I have to wait patiently Ultimately, this is reflected on my salary. I am not practically getting my salary for six months because I am told I have o pay Rs. 3,000. So there should be some limit of three minutes and then there should be some alarm.

MR. SPEAKER : Must be an youngster speaking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have only one child. But other people speak. There should be some limit to this. I know the dial system is very good. But it should be ensured that it is not misused by some people.

About the P. and T. Board and representation of employees on it, if there could be employees' representatives on the Bank boards and in the HSL Board, as Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam has said, I do not know why the P and T employees cannot find representation on the P and T Board. I would request the hon. member to realise the importance of this. There are efficient members in our well-known Federation who can possibly match equally with the members of the P and T Board. They are all technical persons who know their job well. In view of the cordial relations subsisting between the Minister and the National Federation of Posts and Telegraph Employees, this can be done. I am waiting for the day when a representative of the employees is included in the Board.

I do not want to say much about the Board and its functioning. The defects are known to the Minister ; he also knows what are the remedies. I want him to give a full trial to it. Let him go on with the work of improving the Board's functioning.

Coming to the ITI, our country is proud of the fact that we are now manufacturing all our telephones. I am sure more can be done. The employees there have certain demands. I do not know whether those demands have been conceded But they have been able to give of their best in the larger interests of the country.

Coming to the issue of commemoration stamps, I do not know why we have not yet thought of issuing a commemoration stamp in honour of Bangla Desh. Even yesterday we were engaged in a discussion of this matter when we all supported Bangla Desh. We can issue a commemoration stamp either in honour of Mujibur Rehman, not because he is the leader of the Awami League but because both our national anthem and their national anthem were composed by Rabindranath Tagore, or in honour of the Bangla Desh martyrs. This will give a boost to their morale. Or we may issue a stamp in memory of those who have shed their last drop of blood in defence of Bangla Desh against the tyranny of Yahya Khan. This will be welcomed both nationally and internationally. Nobody is going to take us to task for that. We have got every right to issue such a stamp, Did we not issue a stamp in honour of Lenin, Martin Luther King and others. So naturally we can have a stamp in honour of Mujibur Rehman. It is high time we gave a boost to the people of Bangla Desh in this manner. The details can be worked out. But it is necessary to do this at this stage.

A request has been made by the Governor of UP and a Committee was formed to celebrate the centenary of the late lamented Atul Prasad Sen.....

MR. SPEAKER : His party has only 10 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You said there were few speakers.

MR. SPEAKER : But you should confine yourself to your share. They are responsible for their own share. I said we wanted to save time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister comes from U.P., and I am sure he knows the wonderful poems written by the late Atul Prasad Sen. He was in Lucknow, and everybody in U.P. knew him. He was a person whose song, along with Tagore's song, has created this stir in Bangla Desh. What was the song ? It was : "আমোরী বাংলা ভাষা মোদির গৌরব, মোদির আশা।" i.e., the wonderful Bengali language is our pride and hope. And the Mukti Fauj used to fight with this song. So, let there be no disappointment, since the Governor has recommended it. I know his hands are tied because a decision has already been taken about the stamps, but I appeal to him in all humility and in all earnestness that the people of U.P. should not be disappointed. Let there be a commemorative stamp of Atul Prasad Sen.

I was happy that there was a commemorative stamp of Ganesh Singh Vidyarthi who was an emblem of communal harmony in Kanpur. He was a true Indian in the words of Mahatma Gandhi.

Shastriji was saying that he wanted some commemorative stamp for some poet in Assam. It reminded me of a person who was a Member of this House and the other House, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma Naveen. He was a great leader, a great artist, a great poet, a revolutionary poet, who is still remembered not only in U.P., but in the whole of the North. I hope there will be a stamp either this year or next year of Pandit Balkrishna Sharma Naveen. We should remember his great poems. I hope the Minister will do it.

I then refer to the victimisation of the employees. All the employees have been taken back, but more than 1,000 cases are still pending against the P. & T employees in the country. I know he cannot withdraw the cases, but he can persuade the State Governments and the Home Ministry to do it. The disability suffered by these employees is tremendous. It affects their promotion, their increment. We have referred the matter to the Prime Minister, and Prime Minister will ultimately refer the matter to Shri Bahuguna Naturally he will have to take a decision. So, I request him to take a decision at the earliest opportunity, so that the disabilities suffered by these employees because of their participation in the 1968 strike are removed.

He is trying to unite both the federations, I wish him all success, but let him realise that the other federation was formed after the strike. The strike was broken with strike-breakers. I hope he well never support it. I have nothing against the other federation, but the National Federation of P and T Employees was formed after the realignment scheme which was backed by Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and implemented by Jagjivan Ram. I hope the socialist traditions will be kept in mind. There should be only one federation. If he wants to unite both the federations, I wish him success, but till that time there should be only one federation and its representative character should be accepted.

I wish all success to the Ministry and assure him of all co-operation on behalf of my group and the trade unions to which I belong. As a trade unionist I hope he will protect the interests of the employees.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head 'Posts and Telegraphs (Workers Expenses), be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need of opening of a branch post office in village Gujrolia Shanker Misra three miles north of Lachimpur railway station in Gorakhpur district. (1)]

That the Demand under the head 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide Gorakhpur with an automatic telephone exchange. (2)]

That the demand under the head 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct the Head Post Office building in Gorakhpur for which land has been acquired. (3)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Utter disregard to increase the number of teleprinters in Devnagri script. (6)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check mismanagement in respect of telegrams sent in Hindi language. (7)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Delay in increasing the number of telephone lines at Jaora in Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh Circle. (8)]

That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to increase the capacity of the Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras. (9)]

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to take special measures for the manufacture of telephones and accessories in order to cope with the increasing demand for telephone service. (10)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of telephone facilities in many cities and big towns of Madhya Pradesh. (11)]

That the Demand under head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set-up new telephone industry to cope with the demand for telephones and other accessories in the country and abroad. (12)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in increasing the capacity of the Indian Telephone Industry, Bangalore. (13)]

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide Branch Post Offices in almost all important villages in Tamil Nadu particularly in Ramnad District. (16)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide telegraph and telephone facilities in all Post Offices in Ramnad District of Tamil Nadu. (17)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs [Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in sending and delivering telegrams. (18)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce direct dial system between Delhi and Madras. (19)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the introduction of direct dial system between Madras and Madurai. (20)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

[Failure to provide double line system between Madurai and in Tamil Nadu. (21)]

Dr. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the opening of new post offices or increasing postal facilities in rural areas particularly in Mandsaur and in Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh Circle. (22)]

"That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of suitable post office buildings at Mandsaur and Jaora in Madhya Pradesh Circle. (23)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Utter disregard to provide housing facilities to Post and Telegraph employees. (24)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make available forms in P. & T. Department. (25)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Communication' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to remove the disabilities suffered by Post and Telegraph employees for taking part in September, 1968 strike. (35)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to include workers representative on Post and Telegraph Board. (36)]

SHRI LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open branch post-offices in several villages in Mandsaur and Ratlam districts despite public demands. (37)]

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the capacity of telephone exchange at Jaora in District Ratlam (M P) 38]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct suitable buildings for the post offices in Jaora and Mandsaur (39)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open public call offices in several big and important villages in Mandsaur and Ratlam districts for the convenience of the public (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards the telegrams sent in Hindi in the telegraph offices (41)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mismanagement in the distribution of dak in the rural areas (42)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to make necessary amendments in the P & T Code so as to make it more useful (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Cammunications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrest the decline in the efficiency of telephone services (44)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make necessary improvements and to renovate various telephone exchanges (45)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reconstiture Zonal Advisory Committees of the P. and T. Department (46)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make up the shortage of employees in the R.M.S. (47)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide 'Holiday Homes' at some new places for the P. and T. Employees (48)]

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I beg to move-
"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide telegraph offices in Maharajganj, Siswa, Ghughli, Nautanwa and Lachmipur and Bridgmanganj stations in the Gorakhpur District (55)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide village post offices in Tehsils of Pharwada and Maharajganj at the rate of one Post Office in five miles radius (56)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide 24 hour telephone exchanges in Anandnagar, Dhani, Bridgmanganj, Lachmipur, Nautanwa, Maharajganj. Siswa, Nichlaul, Thuntibani and Ghughli as these areas on Napal border are of strategic importance (57)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant interim relief to class IV employees (58)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate those employees against whom action was taken for participating in the token strike (59)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure timely transmission and delivery of Hindi telegrams (60)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct suitable rest houses for the R. M. S. employees (61)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw the recognition of rival unions and associations formed in P. and T. Department (62)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need to withdraw cases filed against P and T employees in Ranchi (63)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Shortage of chairs and space in the R.M.S. office at Patna (64)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a shed opposite R.M.S. office at Patna (65)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Mismanagement in telephone services in Patna (66)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory telephone service in Patna (67)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in constituting zonal P and T Consulatative Committees (68)]

"That tha demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in constituting Patna Telephone Advisory Committee (69)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make arrangements for sorting in Patna G.P.O. (70)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities committed by officers in Patna Telegraph Office. (71)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communcations be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to relax the conditions for setting up post offices in rural areas. (72)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check bribery rampant in the matter of setting up of post office in rural areas. (73)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the pay of high officers in the Ministry of Communications. (74)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti labour policy of high officers. (75)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the number of post offices in the rural areas of Bihar. (76)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the 'Divide and rule' policy of officers of P and T Department in respect of the employees. (77)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the number of P.C.Os. in Bihar. (78)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs 100.

[Need to augment the strength of employees in Madurai H.R.O. and Divisional Office. (79)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open sorting office in Virudhunagar. (80)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open R.M.S. office in Coimbatore Express. (81)]

That the demand under the head Ministry of Communications be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to withdraw punishments awarded to P and T employees of Gaya for their participation in the strike of the 19th September 1968. (82)]

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam) : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to include workers' representative in P and T Board. (83)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to deliver the telegrams in night hours by many Telegraph Office in Tamil Nadu and charging extra fees for the delivery. (84)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to grant adequate facilities and accommodations for the R.M.S. in Tiruneveli Junction. (85)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to provide a shed in front of the R.M.S. Office at Madurai Junction (86)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to grant interim relief to class IV employees and extra departmental employees of P and T Department. (87)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to re-instate the victimised P and T workers for taking part in one day token strike on the 19th September, 1968. (88)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to appoint Messengers in many Telephone Offices at Tanjavur

[Shri M. Kathamuthu]

District to call the addressees for the inward calls. (89)]

That the Demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to open R.M.S. Office at Tiruvarur Junction in Tamil Nadu. (90)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to provide better accommodation and a shed for R.M.S. Office at Mayuram Junction. (91)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to concede the reasonable demands of the extra departmental employees. (92)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to issue commemorative Postal stamps in the name of Bharathi Dasan of Pondicherry. (93)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to issue special postal stamps on the occasion of the 90th birth anniversary of great Tamil scholar and patriot Thiru V. Kalyanasundram of Tamil Nadu (94)]

That the demand under the head Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses) be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to open R.M.S. Office at Virudhunagar in Tamil Nadu. (95)]

MR. SPEAKER : The Cut Motions are also before the House.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम. (बांदरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे याद है पिछले वर्ष इस अनुदान पर जिस का सम्बन्ध विश्व के प्रत्येक देश से है और अपने देश में प्रत्येक बड़े शहर के है, वाद विवाद नहीं हुआ था। मैं समझती हूं कि इस बार भारतवर्ष के प्रथम पोस्टमैन, श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा, का यह प्रयास रहा होगा कि इस अनुदान पर बहस हो और एक अच्छे समय पर हो। मैं उनको इस के लिए बधाई देना चाहती हूं और इस अनुदान का समर्थन करते हुए अपने कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहती हूं।

जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इस विभाग का कितना बड़ा महत्व है, यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। आज विश्व के कोने कोने को इस विभाग ने एक लड़ी में बांधा है और देश की बढ़ती हुई अर्थ-व्यवस्था मे इस बढ़ते हुए टेकनोलाजिकल और साइंस के युग मे जब मनुष्य के पास इतना समय नहीं है कि वह कुछ देर इन्तजार कर सके, जल्दी जल्दी वह अपनी समस्याओं को हल करना चाहता है, तो टेली-कम्यूनीकेशन और कम्युनिकेशन एक बहुत बडा हाथ रखते हैं। इन 10 वर्षों के बीच मे इस विभाग ने जो कार्य किया है, उस से दुनिया की आंखे खुलती हैं और जो बहुत बड़ी प्रगति ओवर-सीज कम्युनिकेशन में, वायरलेस प्लानिंग मे और टेलीफून प्लानिंग में हुई हैं, इस के लिए यह पूरा विभाग बधाई का पात्र है। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ी बड़ी चीजों के सामने, बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के सामने छोटी छोटी चीजें खो जाती हैं, बड़े बड़े कर्मचारियों की उन्नति और पदोन्नति के सामने छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी निगलेक्टेड रहते हैं और उन के साथ जो कुछ भी व्यवहार होता है, उस की कोई सुनवाई का उन्हें कोई अवसर नहीं मिलता।

13.24 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*

बहुगुणा जी एक मिनिस्टर ही नहीं हैं बल्कि वे लेबर लीडर भी हैं और मैं उन से आशा करती हूं कि वे अपने विभाग के छोटे कर्मचारियों की

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और, छोटे कार्यों की ओर पहले ध्यान देंगे और फिर बाद की योजनाओं को देखेंगे। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आर० एम० एस० के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूं। आर० एम० एस० का सम्बन्ध डाकखानों और रेलों दोनों से है। आप किसी भी आर० एम० एस० की बिल्डिंग का माइना कीजिए, नजदीक ही सहारनपुर चले जाइए या बरेली चले जाइए। वहां आप पायेंगे कि 50, 50 और 40, 40 वर्ष की बनी हुई बिल्डिंगें हैं जो कि बहुत ही खराब हालत में हैं और डिलेपीडेटेड कंडीशन में हैं। आप वहां जा कर देखिए कि किस तरह से अनहाईजीनिक वातावरण के अन्दर लोग काम करते हैं। आप वहां पर जा कर देखें और इंक्वायरी करा कर देखें कि जो सार्टर और पोर्टर काम करते हैं, उन में कम से कम 5) फीसदी आप को बीमार अवस्था में मिलेंगे, चाहे वे टी० बी० से ग्रस्त हों और चाहे वे गांस की बीमारी से ग्रस्त हो। ये भी आप के डिपार्टमेंट के कर्मचारी हैं और ये भी आप के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की एक लड़ी हैं। प्रो० शेर सिंह ने बहुत कुछ काम किया है और उन के जमाने में विभाग ने तरक्की की है लेकिन मैं यह कहती हूं कि उन्होंने बड़े बड़े काम किये और छोटे छोटे कामों को इगनोर किया। मैं उन पर कोई आक्षेप नहीं करना चाहती और इस में कोई संदेह नही है कि जब भी कोई पत्र उन के पास लिखा गया तो उन्होंने यह नहीं लिखा कि "दि मेटर विल बी लुक्ड इन्टू", बल्कि उन्होंने उस काम को किया, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगी कि छोटी-छोटी समस्यायें अधूरी रह गई, अधूरी ही नही बल्कि निगलेक्ट रही। अब आप ने इस विभाग का कार्य अपने हाथ में लिया है और मैं आशा करती हूं कि इस से कुछ लाभ ही होगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ आप यह भी देखें कि टेलीफून में ही नहीं, पोस्टल टेलीग्राफ में कितनी आपके विभाग को हानि है। आप के विभाग से एक डाक-तार मैगजीन निकलती है और यह बड़े क्रेडिट की बात है कि मैगजीन के लेखक ने साफ साफ शब्दों में अपने विभाग की इस बात को कहा है। इस के अन्दर लास की जो फीगर्स दी गई हैं, वे 1965-66 में 33.8 मिलियन, 1965-66 में 88.4 मिलियन, 1967-68 में 141 मिलियन और इसी तरह से 1971-72 में बढ़ा कर वह 170.2 मिलियन हो गई हैं। इस सब घटोतरी का कारण क्या है? क्या घटोतरी हुई है? यह एक वेलफेयर संस्था ही नहीं है। यह एक कमर्शियल संस्था भी है और इस में घटोतरी के जो कारण हैं वे स्पष्ट हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आप टैरिफ कमीशन की पिछली रिपोर्ट को देखें। उस में सब से पहले यह लिखा था कि पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग के अन्दर जो पोस्ट कार्ड है, उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन 13.4 पैसे आती है और आप उस को 10 पैसे में देते हैं। इस के बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि एक गरीब आदमी, एक गरीब व्यक्ति पोस्ट कार्ड इस्तेमाल करता है। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानती। मैं तो कहूंगी कि बिजनेस सेन्टर्स और बिजनेस मैगनेट्स के यहां पोस्ट कार्ड का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग किया जाता है। इस का इस्तेमाल रिमाइन्डर भेजने में, एकनालिजमेंट भेजने में और जो मार्केट के रेट्स हैं उनके सर्कूलर भेजने में, बिजनेस सेन्टर द्वारा अधिक से अधिक तादाद में किया जाता है। उसकी कीमत अब और बढ़ने वाली है और वह 15.2 पैसे तक होने वाली है क्योंकि वेजज बढ़ायेंगे, कागज की कीमत बढ़ेगी और जो दूसरी एलाइड चीजें हैं उनकी कीमत बढ़ेगी, तो पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत भी बढ़ेगी। इस में जो मोटा कागज लगता है, उस की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन भी ज्यादा आएगी। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि बिना किसी डर के, आप पोस्ट कार्ड की कीमत इनलेंड लिफाफे के बराबर यानी 15 पैसा कर दें। यह ए० आर० सी० की भी सिफारिश है और टैरिफ कमीशन की भी सिफारिश है और जब आप इसका इवेस्टीगेशन करायेंगे तब आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि इस घाटे को इसी से पूरा करना चाहिए और साथ में एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने यह भी कहा था, यह सिफारिश की थी कि जो पी० एण्ड० टी० का घाटा है, वह बाहरी सब्सीडी से जो जीट

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करते हैं वह नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि इसको अपने अन्दर से ही, अपने टेली-कम्युनीकेशन के और पोस्ट कार्डों की कीमत को बढ़ा कर करना चाहिए। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी सिफारिश की थी कि गांव गांव में डाकखाना होना चाहिए और यह बहुत जरूरी है। हरेक आदमी का दिमाग इतना तेज हो गया है कि उस के पास जो समय है उसको वह खोना नहीं चाहता। वह कहीं दूर जाकर फैसेलिटीज एवेल करना नहीं चाहता बल्कि वह अपने दरवाजे पर ही उनको चाहता है। आज 6 गांव के ऊपर एक पोस्ट आफिस है। न्याय पंचायतों में बड़ी कठिनाई के साथ टेलीफ़ोन देखने को मिलता है। चुनाव के दिनों में हमने देखा है कि कितने पोस्ट आफिस हैं। न्याय पंचायत के स्तर पर पोस्ट आफिस हम को नहीं मिला। आप जगह जगह बिल्डिंगें बनाते हैं, जगह जगह आप स्टाफ रखते हैं, इस की कोई जरूरत नहीं। मैं ऐसा समझती हूँ कि आप पंचायतों को यह कार्य दे दीजिए और इस से उन की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और डिपार्टमेंट को भी इस से बचत होगी और इस तरह से आप के घाटे की पूर्ति होगी।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूँ। टैरिफ कमीशन ने भी कहा है कि ए० आर० सी० वे भी कहा है कि हर आदमी चाहता है कि उस के पास टेलीफोन हो और वास्तव में जरूरत भी है क्योंकि जब आदमी जल्दी से जल्दी चांद पर पहुंचना चाहता है तो वह यह भी चाहता है कि मिनटों में दूसरे से बात कर ले। इसलिए उस की जो यह टेलीफ़ोन की जरूरत है वह पूरी होनी चाहिए जिन के पास पैसा है, हिम्मत है, साहस है और जिन की कैपेसिटी है, वही टेलीफोन रखेगा। टेलीफोन की जो ओ० वाई० टी०, ओन योर टेलीफोन है और जो नान ओ० वाई० टी० है, उस की क्वाटरली फीस 90 रुपये है बड़े बड़े शहरों में चाहे वह बम्बई हो, कलकत्ता हो या दिल्ली। मेरा कहना यह है कि उस को आप बढ़ाइए और इस को बढ़ाने में आप को झिझक नहीं करना चाहिए। जब आमदनी की जरूरत है, इस देश की बढ़ती हुई समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए चाहे वे रिफ्यूजीज की हों या कोई और उस के लिए जो रिसोर्सेज टेप किये जाने चाहियें वे करने चाहियें। इसलिए यह जो 90 रुपये क्वार्टरली फीस है या रेन्ट है, यह बहुत कम है और इस को कम से कम 100 रुपये होना चाहिए और इससे भी अधिक अगर हो सकता हो तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

इसी तरह से पोस्ट बोक्स कौन इस्तेमाल करता है। उनको क्या कामन मेन इस्तेमाल करता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि मेरी कांस्टीटुयेन्सी में मुश्किल से 10 आदमी पोस्ट बोक्स इस्तेमाल करते हैं। रूरल ऐरियाज में भी जो पोस्ट बोक्स इस्तेमाल करते हैं वे सब कमर्शियल कन्सर्न इस्तेमाल करते हैं, सब बिजनेसमैन ही होते है और वे लोग पैसा अर्न करते है तो उन से लीजिए। उन से फीस के रूप में, रेन्ट के रूप में लीजिए, यह लीनियेन्सी दिखाने का युग नहीं है। इसमें तो सभी को सहयोग देना पड़ेगा और बढ़ती हुई एकेनामी में आप को सहयोग चाहिए। आप को सहयोग लेने की हिम्मत होनी चाहिए, सहयोग आपको मिलेगा।

मैं समझती हूँ कि इस विभाग में आप ने नया पदार्पण किया है और मैं आशा करती हूं कि आप उत्साह का परिचय देंगे और अपने विभाग में यह देखेंगे कि जो भी साधन टेप किये जा सकते हैं उन को टेप करेंगे और इस विभाग मे आमदनी कर के दिखाएंगे। वैसे तो यह विभाग बहुत बड़ा है और दुनिया भर की बातें इसके ऊपर कही जा सकती हैं, बड़े विज्ञान की, बड़ी टेकनालोजी की, लेकिन मैं छोटी बातें कहना चाहती हूं, और यह समझ कर कहना चाहती हूं कि श्री बहुगुणा का इस विभाग से सम्बन्ध है और मैं अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी से सम्बन्धित बातें कहना चाहती हूँ।

मैं आशा करती हूं कि तीसरी योजना की जो भी योजनायें अब तक पेन्डिंग और पूरी नहीं हो पाई हैं, उन को पूरा करने में वह सहयोग देंगे और उन को पूरा करायेंगे। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह निश्चित किया गया था कि

बरेली में आटो एक्सचेन्ज लगेगा। बिल्डिंग भी बन गई। वर्षों से बिल्डिंग बनी पड़ी है और उस पर न जाने कितनी धूप, वर्षा और ओले पड़ चुके हैं। न वह किसी काम मे आती है और न आटो एक्सचेन्ज का इन्स्टालेशन ही हो पाता है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की जो भी योजनायें हैं उनके लिए बार बार कह दिया जाता है कि कापर केबल नही है, जो आयरन स्ट्रक्चर होना चाहिए उस के लिए पार्ट्स नही मिलते। मै पूछना चाहती हूं कि बड़ौदा (1), कलकत्ता (1) के लिए, जहां बिल्डिगे बाद मे बनी थी कहां से वह सामान आ गया ? खुले बाजार से सामान खरीदा गया और वहां से लाकर यह आटो एक्सचेन्ज लगाये गये, लेकिन लुधियाने के अन्दर, बरेली के अन्दर और बड़ौदा (2) के अन्दर बिल्डिगे बनी पड़ी है, रुपया लग गया है, लेकिन वह किसी काम नही आ रहा है, उस का कोई उपयोग नही हो रहा है।

बरेली एक स्ट्रैटेजिक प्वाइंट है और बार्डर एरिया का स्थान है। वहां एक मिलिटरी हास्पिटल का बेस है, ईस्टर्न कमान्ड का हैड-क्वार्टर है और सारे एशिया का सबसे बडा आई० जी० आर० आई० वहा स्थापित है। इतनी बड़ी जगह को कम से कम पांच छ सालों से नेगलेक्ट करना और उस पर लगे हुए धन का नुकसान करना तथा किसी न किसी बहाने उस को टालते रहना कहां तक न्यायसंगत है ? हम देखते हैं कि लोगों को परेशानी होती है और तीन-तीन, चार-चार घण्टों तक ट्रंक टेलिफोन पर बैठे रहना होता है, लेकिन तब भी यह योजना मैटीरियलाइज नहीं हुई है। एक बार तो मुझे रात के एक बजे तक बैठे रहना पड़ा। आखिर जब सब जगहों पर सब-आटो एक्सचेन्ज बनाये गये है तब यहां पर बिल्डिंग बन जाने के बाद भी आटो एक्सचेन्ज न बनाने का क्या कारण है ? आज मैं इस डिमाण्ड पर बोलने के लिए इसलिए खड़ी हुई हूं कि कम से कम 20 पत्र मेरी कास्टिटुएन्सी वालों ने भेजा है, यह सोच कर कि श्री बहुगुणा हमारे सूबे के हैं, हमारे ऊपर कुछ रियायत करेंगे और हम उन पर कुछ हक रखते हैं। वह बहुत पहले से इस चीज की डिमान्ड करते रहे हैं और अब मंत्री महोदय से काफी आशा रखते हैं।

यह निश्चय किया गया था कि यू० पी० के हर एक तहसील हैडक्वार्टर में टेलिफोन एक्सचेंज लगेगा। फरीदपुर पडा हुआ है, आंवला पड़ा हुआ है, बहेड़ी पड़ा हुआ है, मैं रगंज पड़ा हुआ है। यह मोस्ट इम्पार्टेंट बिजिनेस सेन्टर हैं और यहां अच्छे अच्छे काम हो रहे है। इसलिए यहां पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन यह भी नही दिया जा सकता जबकि वहां के लोग इस के लिए जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार हैं, पैसा लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं और अगर इसके लिए कोई कंट्रीब्यूटरी स्कीम लागू की जाय तो उस के लिए भी तैयार हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय में साहस होना चाहिए इन कामो को करने का और जो बरेली की पुरानी डिमान्ड है और पांच सात वर्षों से पड़ी हुई है उस को वह पूरा कराये।

मैंने कुछ वर्षों की आडिट रिपोर्टें पढ़ीं। मैंने देखा कि एक ही प्रकार की अनियमिततायें, इर्रेगुलैरिटीज है जो बार बार आडिट रिपोर्ट में दोहराई जाती है। पी० ए० सी० के सामने आडिट रिपोर्टें आती हैं और सदन के सामने प्रश्नोत्तर के रूप मे यह चीजें आती हैं, लेकिन होता क्या हैं कि बार बार सब अनियमिततायें दोहराई जाती है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। मिसाल के तौर पर आप देखिये कि जो लोएस्ट टेंडर होता है उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता। उस का स्टैन्डर्ड स्पेसिफिकेशन है, फाइलों में ऐप्रूव्ड है, उस के बाद भी उस लोएस्ट टैंडर को मंजूर न कर के मनमानी बात चलती है। इस का क्या कारण है यह कहीं नहीं बतलाया जाता। जो असेसमेंट होता है उस के खिलाफ काम किया जाता है। 200 टेलिफोन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स की जरूरत है, 200 वाक्लेज की जरूरत है, लेकिन बनाये गये 120, लेकिन इस का कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया जाता कि यह अनियमिततायें क्यों हुई।

[श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम]

इसी तरह से जो चीजों की खरीदारी वाले टेंडर हैं जो बिल्कुल स्पेसिफ़िकेशन के ऊपर पूरे उतरते हैं, उन को डिसऐप्रूव कर के मनमाने तरीके से चीजें बाहर से ले ली जाती हैं। मैं कहती हूं कि अगर आवश्यकतायें पूरी न हो सके तभी आप को ओपेन मार्किट से लेना चाहिए और उन का इन्स्टालेशन होना चाहिए। साधारण बात यह है कि एक चीज के टेंडर इन्वाइट किये जाते हैं और स्टैन्डर्ड से ठीक उतरते हैं लेकिन उनको लिया नहीं जाता। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि आखिर उन को न लेने का कारण क्या है? बार बार पी० ए० सी० में यह मामला आता है, कई वर्षों की रिपोर्टों को देखने से यह पता चलता है। पिछली कमेटियों की रिपोर्टों की छान बीन करने से यह नतीजा मैंने निकाला है। इन अनियमितताओं को दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

यू० पी० के अन्दर कम्बाइन्ड आफिसेज खोलने का जो प्रपोजल था उस को आये हुए बहुत दिन हो गये। अभिप्राय यह था कि वहां पर पोस्ट आफिस भी हो, टेलिफोन हाल भी हो। इस तरह के कम्बाइन्ड आफिसेज का प्रपोजल पास हुआ था। उसके बहुत दिन हो गये लेकिन बार बार दोहराने पर भी बहुत कम जगहों पर यह काम हो सका है। यह पूरे यू० पी० की मांग है और इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

यह विभाग बहुत अनवील्डी हो गया है और डिमाक्रेसी का तकाजा है कि इस का डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन किया जाये। हमेशा ही सब जगह बोर्ड या कमेटी बैठ कर काम करती हैं और वहां सब को काम करने का मौका मिलता है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो डिपार्टमेंट का मिनिस्टर है या जो विभाग का सेक्रेटरी है उस के ही हिस्से में पूरी की पूरी अकल आ गई है। जितनी भी हमारी इंटेलिजेंशिया है, जितनी भी टेकनालोजी है, उस का पूरा पूरा फायदा हम को उठाना चाहिए। हमने देखा है कि जहां भी काम अधिक हो जाता है और विभाग बड़ा हो जाता है वहीं कारपोरेशन बन जाता है। एअर इंडिया में है, एल० आई० सी० में है। यह जो विभाग है वह छोटे से लेकर बड़े तक, गिनती तो मुझे याद नहीं, लेकिन बहुत अधिक कर्मचारियों से भरा पड़ा है। यह बहुत बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है। आज यह आवश्यकता नहीं रही कि आप इस को एक विभाग के तरीके से ट्रीट करें। अब यह केवल एक विभाग रहने लायक नहीं है। इस का आटोनोमस कारपोरेशन बनना चाहिए। ए० आर० सी० ने जो सिद्धान्त रक्खें है, जैसे विभाग के इतने फंड्स हो जायें, कर्मचारियों की इतनी संख्या हो जाये तब वह आटोनोमस कारपोरेशन हो जाये, उस को देखते हुए इस को भी कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाना चाहिए। ए० आर० सी० ने कहा है कि जब कोई विभाग इतना कर्जा लेने और इतना कर्जा देने लग जाये, अपने काम में इनिशिएटिव लेने की स्वतन्त्रता रखता हो और अपने काम को जिम्मेदारी के साथ कर सके तो उस को कारपोरेशन हो जाना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय का यह डिपार्टमेंट इतना बड़ा हो गया है कि विभाग उस को पूरी तरह से देख नहीं सकता। मैं यह भी नहीं चाहती कि किसी आई० ए० एस० या पी० सी० एस० को उसका चैयरमैन बना कर रख दिया जाये। उस का चैयरमैन एक टैकनिकल पर्सन होना चाहिए। आज टेकनोलोजी का जमाना है। अब वह दिन गये जब ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस के लोग एजेंट के रूप में काम करते थे। आज मांग है कि टेकनिकल पर्सन्स, साइंटिस्ट्स और इंजीनियर्स के हाथ में कारपोरेशन होने चाहियें जो कि स्कीम्स को फार्मुलेट करें और उन को कार्यान्वित भी करें। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने बड़ी मेहनत कर के अपने सुझाव दिये हैं। वह एक बहुत बड़ा पोथा है। उस के अन्दर बार बार यह कहा गया है कि यह विभाग अनवील्डी है और वह इस काम को पूरी तरह से नहीं कर सकता। इस डिमाक्रेसी के जमाने में इतनी मेहनत इस विभाग के द्वारा होने वाली नहीं है, इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the postal service

covering the posts and telegraphs, telephones and the overseas communications and allied services is India's second largest national undertaking. It has been recognised that tele-communications serve as a fair index of the growth of the national economy. It has been an indispensable instrument of the Government and an essential tool of the economic and industrial activity of the people.

Telephone has been playing, particularly in the last one decade, so vital a role that it has not only ceased to be the symbol of luxury but has become a part of the normal needs of the common man.

It is seen from the report of the P & T Department that the services of posts, telegraphs, telephones and international communication show satisfactory progress but not to the satisfaction of this House or the people of this country. The number of post offices has increased ; the number of telegraph offices has increased ; the number of telephones has increased but apart from this the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has expressed his concern over the loss in the past and expected during the current year which is as much as Rs. 15 crores. So, he has proposed increases in the tariff rates relating to the registration fees of postal articles, telegraphs and telephones.

First of all, I would like to draw your kind attention to the working of the post offices. There were 1,04,955 post offices on 31st March, 1970 as compared to 70,713 in 1960. This means, one out of six villages has a post office. There are more than 5 lakh villages and a post office now serves 11.18 square miles and a population of 4,166. This is highly inadequate in our country. The number of post offices in the rural areas on July 1, 1970 was 95,235 as against 10,198 in the urban areas. This is also poor when it is compared with other developed countries.

When we look into the working of the post offices, we find that the postal branch ran into a deficit of Rs. 1 3 crores in 1964-65. The deficit went on increasing in the succeeding years and reached the figure of Rs. 14.11 crores in 1967-68. Even with a raise in tariffs there was a deficit of Rs. 6.04 crores in the year 1968-69. The question of tariff was recently examined by the P & T Tariff Inquiry Committee headed by Thiru Mahavir Tyagi. On the recommendations of this Committee, postal rates were increased in 1968-69. Further increases have also been made during the Budget of 1970-71. Even then there was a deficit of Rs. 2.27 crores. So, increasing the tariff will not solve the problem. A clearcut policy should be enunciated. Keeping in view all this deficit and loss, we cannot reduce the number of post offices in the rural areas which will affect our national economy.

With regard to telegraphs, except in the year 1959-60 and also in 1961-62, the telegraph services have been incurring heavy losses continuously for the last 12 years. The estimated loss for the year 1969-70 is Rs. 6.86 crores. Immediate steps are necessary to control the cost of handling telegraph messages and to effect other economies.

With regard to telephones, the development in India, considerable as it was, was poor in comparison with the achievement in some other developed countries. In USA there are 100 million lines and in Japan 15 million lines as against 11 million lines in India. The number of telephones per thousand of population in India, for instance, is among the lowest in the world.

As far as telephone bills are concerned, for bills issued up to 31st March, 1970, collection of Rs. 6.78 crores as telephone revenue was in arrears on 1st July, 1970.

For bills issued upto 31st March, 1970, collection of Rs. 196.38 lakhs as rent of telegraph/telephone circuits and Telex/Intelex charges was in arrears on 1st July, 1970.

Apart from this, there is a heavy loss in the Department. In 1968-69, the loss was Rs. 1,20,32,922 and in 1969-70, it was Rs. 1,11,55,169. Then, defalcations or loss of public money during 1969-70 and savings banks frauds amounted to Rs. 7,19,767 and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,79,796. As regards post office certificate frauds, the loss was Rs 20,041 and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,541 only. In the case of money orders including telegraphic and value paid money orders frauds, it was Rs. 2,97,219 and the amount recovered was Rs. 89,009 only. In regard to insured articles frauds and losses, the loss was Rs. 3,54,448 and the amount

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

recovered was Rs. 18,961. With regard to miscellaneous frauds and losses, it was Rs. 5,43,697 and the amount recovered was Rs. 1,93,370.

Keeping in view all these things, I would suggest the following points for your consideration.

Except for the letters post, the tariffs fixed for other items of postal services, such as, post card, registered newspapers, the registered post, money orders and printed books are not commensurate with the operational expenses incurred. So, the postal services and the items of traffic whose low tariff is deemed to be in the public interest, must be subsidised from the General Revenues. The Government of India should give serious consideration to this issue.

Although, the P & T Department as a commercial-cum-public utility service has many social obligations, in this connection, I would like to cite the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, which has been approved by Parliament, that loss on strategic railway lines should be borne by the General Revenues. Another instance is the proviso to Section 34(2) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 for re-imbursing losses to Air Corporations for running air services on a route at a loss in implementation of the directions of the Government of India.

In support of this, I would like to quote the report of the Estimates Committee, 1960-61 :

> "The Committee are of the opinion that the Government may examine whether the losses incurred by the Department in the implementation of social obligations of increasing the postal, telegraph and telephone facilities in rural and remote areas, etc. should be met from the General Revenues."

Secondly, efforts should also be made to expand and popularise the Telex Services which is more remunerative than the ordinary telegraph service so as to improve the financial viability of Telegraph Service as a whole.

Thirdly, a separate Budget for the P & T Department should be presented. To support this, I would like to invite your kind attention to the recommendations of the A.R.C. Report.

Fourthly, a statutory Board should be constituted. In support of this, I would like to quote the Estimates Committee Report, 1960-61 :

> "It is high time that consistent with the responsibilities and social obligations of the Department, due recognition is given to its commercial character by conferring on the P & T Board, powers similar to those enjoyed by the Railway Board or at any rate the substance of powers enjoyed by public undertakings such as the Indian Airlines Corporation which may enable it to approach the problems of management and organisation with a more business like mind and a greater sense of enterprise."

The A.R.C. Report also recommends for a statutory Board.

Fifthly, it is seen that at present there is nobody at the Centre representing various categories of users to consider matters relating to the services and facilities provided by the P & T Department similar to the National Railway Users' Consultative Council. So, a P & T Users' Consultative Council may be constituted for the purpose.

With regard to complaints, I feel that there is no machinery to register the complaints and dispose them off properly. The total number of complaints is on the high side, particularly, in regard to delay in delivery of postal articles including money orders and telegrams in rural areas. It is informed by the Department that partly it is due to expansion of the Department and partly it is due to deterioration in the standard of efficiency.

So, whenever a complaint is found to be well-grounded, suitable action is to be taken against the official at fault and steps should be taken to avoid recurrence. For this, the Department may maintain proper record of the number and nature of the complaint, particularly, those which are well-grounded, analyse them carefully and initiate effective remedial measures so as to reduce their incidence.

With regard to planning and finance, I am given to understand that apart from the general discussions at the Conference of Post-Masters General, the Circle Heads are not asked to draw up their detailed plans. So, the plans drawn up at the apex level without the complete association of the Circles are apt to be somewhat unrealistic and unrelated to the needs of the constituent units. Hence, a better procedure would be for the detailed plans to be drawn up on the basis of the broad objectives and policies set down by the Department, by the lower administrative units, namely, the Divisions. Such plans may be discussed at a conference of the Divisional Heads and at the Circle level by the Heads of the Circles and by the functional units at the Directorate level so that a co-ordinated plan is drawn up.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry o Communications I associate myself with my hon. friend in whole-heartedly appreciating the good things done by this ministry after Independence.

I cannot exaggerate the importance of this Ministry and the various programmes that have been undertaken by this Ministry for the unification of the country and also to increase the efficiency and the general productivity in the various spheres of national life. Communications, especially the telephones, telegraphic services also the post offices, have to play an important role in the national life. They are like the nervous system in the human body.

I would like to confine myself to the Eastern Zone to which I belong. My hon. friend—from Assam .has high-lighted the shortcomings of that region with special reference to Assam. My area, Manipur, comes under the Shillong Circle. The Telephone Directory under the Shillong Circle is hardly one-fifth of the size of the Delhi Telephone Directory. This amply indicates the shortcomings of that area which comprises Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and NEFA. So, one can imagine that there must be a lot to be done in the field of telephones in that area with special reference to Manipur. Imphal, the capital of Manipur, has yet to have an auto exchange, We have been hearing for the last several years that Imphal will be having a dialling system. I want to know what has happened to the proposal for construction of a building for the Imphal Exchange upto now we see that the telephone exchange in Imphal is continuing in the old improvised building which was constructed during the Second World War by the Allied forces.

It appears that there has been no significant improvement done on this building. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, whose sense of initiative and enthusiasm and dynamism has been amply praised by my hon. friends who spoke before was to this aspect of the problem so that necessary steps may be taken without delay.

Regarding trunk calls, trunk calls between Imphal and any other station outside Manipur is absolutely hopeless. May be, I am a little too hard in using the term 'hopeless'. This area is a very rainy and difficult area. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this aspect and also the experts that the equipments should be so made and so reformed as to adjust to the climatic conditions of the different parts of the country. I myself being a non-technical man do not know where the defect actually lies, but our experience is this that we are not able to contact any part of the country from Imphal on the trunk line effectively. I do not know how the Government communication is going on. Government must have their own special arrangement. But, then, so far as the public are concerned, their sufferings cannot be exaggerated. Therefore, this difficulty has to be removed urgently.

Coming to Post Offices, I want to say this. Manipur has vast hill areas. Only 1/10 of the area is valley. 9/10 of the area cover large number of villages etc. populated by small pockets of the population. These small villages which are far between have to develop the habit of participating in postal transactions. There is a vicious circle here. The Government through the P and T Department are trying to start part-time post offices. Sometimes a wrong man is selected. A part-time shop keeper is appointed for the post office. Whether the people will have postal transactions or not will depend upon

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

his performance. Whenever there is a demand for opening of post offices Government say that there is not much of transactions and so there is no justification for opening post offices. Both sides are dependent upon one another. This vicious circle has to be removed. As far as practicable, part-time post offices should be replaced by full-time, full-fledged post offices, sub-post-offices whichever term may apply Even where there is necessity of opening part-time post offices, selection of persons should be very carefully done.

There are various villages scattered at far, far distant places. So, this has got to be attended to and they have to be provided with postal and communication services.

14. hrs.

I now come to another very important aspect, namely the issuing of commemorative stamps. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention a few very important names which the nation as a whole should remember and in whose memory postal stamps can be issued and should be issued. For instance, I would first mention the name of Vir Tikendrajit Singh. He was the hero of the last war between Manipur and the British Empire. It was on August 13, 1891 that he was hanged along with other martyrs because of their patriotism, because of their love for their motherland and because of their struggles to save their motherland. We know that such heroes are there in different parts of the country. Though he belonged to a small part of the country, namely Manipur, he struggled to defend the freedom of Manipur, his motherland. He was born in a small State, but with a great heart. Freedom is indivisible, and the degree of his love for the Motherland was of the highest order.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no quorum. The hon. Member may resume his seat for a while. The bell is being rung—

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may now resume his speech.

SHRI TOMBI SINGH : I am grateful to you for the great attention that you have given me and I am also grateful to my hon. friends who have given such kind attention to the subject that I am raising before the House now, and this itself has indicated that the subject raised is of national importance.

I was making a reference to Vir Tikendrajit Singh who may be remembered by the nation by issuing a commemorative stamp.

Another great man who can be remembered equally well is Rajrishi Bhagya Chandra who about two hundred years back was the founder and the master-brain of the Manipur Raslila classical style of dancing And his name also must be commemorated by issuing Commendrative Stamps. Although he was born in a small part of the country surrounded by long ranges of hills yet he had the ability and vision of developing very rich classical style of dancing. He was not only a king but a unifier of Manipur also. He gave rich classical tradition of dancing to the whole people We in the country have, therefore, to be grateful to such a great man. It will be in the fitness of things, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that the Ministry of Communications examines the possibility of the commemoration by issuing a stamp in his memory 13th of August is the death anniversary of Vir Tikendrajit Singh. I emphatically suggest that a stamp in his memory be issued on the 13th of August.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to say I was trying to impress upon the Hon'ble House that our area which is cut off because of hilly terrain must be effectively linked up with other parts of the country through the communication system so that our closeness with the country in spite of its physical, distances must be ensured.

I thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जिस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है उस का स्वरूप हमारे नये मंत्री महोदय ने देखा है। हजारों की तादाद में बिना बंटी चिट्ठियों के बंडल और थैले जब पकड़े गये तो इस से साफ सिद्ध होता है कि इस विभाग में कितनी दक्षता है? कितनी चतुराई है? या कितना वह नियमित काम करते है?

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

यह केवल एक ही उदाहरण नहीं है। इस के पूर्व भी इस प्रकार के उदाहरण भोपाल में भी देखे गए हैं जब एक्सप्रेस डेलीवरी के कुछ बंडल बिना बंटे हुए प्राप्त किए गए। मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि जो विभाग अपनी दक्षता के लिए और अपनी नियमित सेवाओं के लिए, जन जन तक अपनी सेवायें पहुंचाने के लिए प्रसिद्ध था उस विभाग में कितनी लापरवाही है और कितनी अनियमितता पैदा हो गई है, यह केवल इन दो ही उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट हो जाता है। इस सदन में इस बारे में चर्चा आई थी कि टेलीफोन विभाग में भी किस प्रकार से चोरियां प्रारम्भ हो गई हैं। सदन में चर्चा आई, उस में कुछ कर्मचारी पकड़े गए, यह भी बताया गया किन्तु यह बात निश्चित है कि इस विभाग में इस प्रकार से जो अनियमिततायें पैदा हो रही हैं उन को दूर करने का सामयिक प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया तो यह विभाग जो गांव गांव और नगर नगर के कोने कोने तक जा कर अपनी सेवायें पहुंचाता है वह देश की जनता के विश्वास का भाजन नहीं रह जायगा। बिना बंटी या डाक टेलीफोन ही नहीं, जो मनी आर्डर दूर दूर के गावों तक पहुंचने चाहिए वह समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाते या जिस व्यक्ति को मिलने चाहिएँ उस को मिल नहीं पाते। ऐसी शिकायतें एक नहीं अनेक मर्किलों से मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में आई होंगी। इस प्रकार की घटनायें आए दिन होती है और उनमें से कुछ मामले एक लम्बे समय के बाद जब पकड़ में आते हैं तो केवल किसी कर्मचारी विशेष के ऊपर सारा दोष थोप कर कार्यवाही करने का काम यह विभाग करता है। किन्तु ऐसी घटनायें दोहराई न जावें इस हेतु ठोस कार्यवाही करने की पहल सम्भवत: अभी तक नहीं की गई है।

मैं आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि एक तरफ तो तार, रजिस्ट्रेशन, टेलीफोन, इन सभी की दरें जब जब बजट आता है तो बढ़ाई जाती हैं, दरें बढ़नी ही रहती हैं लेकिन इस के साथ-साथ जो दक्षता बढ़नी चाहिए विभाग के कामों में वह नहीं बढ़ती। जिस चतुराई से या जिस गति से काम करना चाहिए वह नहीं होता है। एक तरफ वह दरें तो बढ़ीं लेकिन काम की जो दक्षता है वह घटी है। जिस अनुपात से यह निरन्तर चलना चाहिए, वह ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है।

हिन्दी तारों के सम्बन्ध में भी यहां पर चर्चा हुई है। आज हिन्दी तारों की जो दुर्दशा है, उस को लेने मे किस प्रकार से आनाकानी होती है यह प्राय: सभी दूर की शिकायत है। हिन्दी तार यदि एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर पहुंच गया, तो साधारणतया ठीक समय पर मिल नहीं पाता है। यह दशा केवल हिन्दी तारों की ही नहीं है अंग्रेजी तारों की भी कभी कभी हो जाती है। अभी हमारे श्री कछवाय जी ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने एक तार भेजा, वह तार बाद में पहुंचा, उसके पहुंचने के पहले ही वे स्वयं पहुंच गये और तार पहुंचने की जो अवधि थी, वह सात दिन थी, जब कि सामान्यत: वह तार 24 घण्टे में पहुंच जाना चाहिए था।

टेलीफोन विभाग की दशा इस से भी खराब है। कई बार लाइन चालू होने के बाद भी हमारे टेलीफोन आपरेटर कह देते हैं—लाइन इंगेज्ड है। दोबारा उनसे पूछा जाता है तो कह देते हैं—पी० पी० आउट-आफ स्टेशन हैं, नो रिप्लाई। इस प्रकार का जवाब देकर वह टेलीफोन करने वाले को सन्तुष्ट करने का प्रयत्न तो करते हैं किन्तु इस तरह के जवाबों से विभाग में काम करने की गति ठीक है—ऐसी प्रतीति नहीं होती है क्योंकि सदैव ही लाइन की खराबी या लाइन लम्बे समय तक इंगेज्ड रहना प्राय: संभव नहीं होता है।

हिन्दी के बारे में भी इस विभाग में काम करने की जो गति आनी चाहिए, वैसी दिखाई नहीं पड़ रही है। संचार मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि हम ने कई फार्म और दूसरे पत्रक हिन्दी में छाप दिये हैं, लेकिन डाकघरों में जाकर, या स्थानीय तारघरों में जाकर हिन्दी के फार्मों

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

की मांग करें तो उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के बारे में हमारा जो निर्णय है, उस पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। मंत्री महोदय से भी मेरा अनुरोध है कि वह इस तरफ ठीक से ध्यान दें ताकि इस काम में गति आ सके और हिन्दी की उपेक्षा न हो।

टेलीप्रिन्टर लाइन के बारे में भी मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में एक जगह बताया गया है कि कहां कहां पर कितने टेलीप्रिन्टर काम कर रहे हैं। यह रिपोर्ट 1970-71 की है, इस में बताया गया है कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1970 तक 15993 स्थानों पर टेलीप्रिन्टर काम कर रहे हैं, जब कि देवनागरी लिपि के 600 टेलीप्रिन्टर काम कर रहे हैं। हिन्दी के टेलीप्रिन्टरों की संख्या को देख कर स्वयं पता चल जाता है कि हिन्दी के बारे में विभाग कितना उदासीन है। आप से आग्रह और अपेक्षा करूंगा कि हिन्दी के टेलीप्रिन्टर्स बढ़ाने की दिशा में प्रभावी कदम उठावें।

अब मैं आप के विभिन्न विभागों मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं और उन की मांगों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। आप के बहुत से कर्मचारी रेलवे मेल सर्विस में काम करते हैं, जिन को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाना पड़ता है, वहां उन के ठहरने के लिए आवास-गृहों (रेस्ट हाउसेज) की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिन जिन स्थानों पर रेस्ट-हाउसेज बने हुए हैं, वे इतने जीर्ण-शीर्ण हो गये हैं, कि उनमें साधारणतया उन का रहना कठिन हो गया है। आज वे लगभग 12 या 14 घन्टे की ड्यूटी देने जाते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में यदि उन को ठीक से आराम नहीं मिलेगा, तो वे अपना काम ठीक से नहीं कर पायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कई स्थानों पर टेलीफोन की मांग नितप्रति बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन उस को पूरा करने में आप का विभाग सदैव असमर्थ रहा है। यद्यपि आप की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि इस के बारे में भी प्रगति हुई है कुछ नये टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजेज भी प्रारम्भ कर दिये जायेंगे, लेकिन जिस गति से काम होना चाहिए, उस गति से नहीं हो रहा है। इन्दौर, रतलाम, मन्दसौर, उज्जैन जैसे बड़े बड़े नगरों में बहुत बड़ी तादाद में उपभोक्ता टेलीफोन लेने के लिए तैयार हैं, इस से विभाग को बहुत अच्छी रेवेन्यू इन्कम हो सकती है, लेकिन विभाग की उदासीनता के कारण जहां पर टेलीफोन की मांग है, वहां पर नही दिये जा रहे है और जहां मांग नहीं है वहां क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है। यदि आप पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी और आडिट की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि जहां पर आवश्यकता नही है, वहां की क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है, पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया जा रहा है। दो-चार-दस लाख रुपया नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों रुपयों की मशीनरी बेकार पड़ी हुई है और कोई उपयोग नही हो रहा है।

हमारे संचार मंत्रालय में जो घुटाले चला करते है, जो अव्यवस्थायें चला करती है, अब उन के दो चार उदाहरण आप के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। 1969-70 की जो आडिट रिपोर्ट है, उस में एक जमीन खरीदने का घुटाला नोटिस में लाया गया है। इस में लिखा गया है—

> "This resulted in extra expenditure of Rs 47,828 when compared with the lowest offer. Records showing reasons for rejection of the lowest offer were not produced to Audit."

इसके बारे में आडिट को कोई रिकार्ड नही दिखलाया गया।

इसी तरह से जी० आई० पाइप का मामला है। आडिट रिपोर्ट 1969-70 के पेज 11 पर दिया गया है कि किस प्रकार से इस में बहुत ज्यादा घुटाला हुआ है। इसके बारे में कोई निश्चित उत्तर आप के विभाग की तरफ से नहीं दिया गया। इसी तरह से इसी रिपोर्ट के पेज 13 पर रिकंस्ट्रक्शन आफ टेलीफोन लाइन्स का मामला दिया गया है। इस पर किस तरह से पैसा खर्च किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप

अपने उत्तर में बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस प्रकार से पैसे का दुरुपयोग किया गया है उसे भविष्य में रोकने हेतु कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं पेज 14 पर "कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ ओवर हैड हैटैक्स फार वाटर सप्लाई" का मामला है, इस में भी काफी पैसे का दुरुपयोग हुआ है, जिस की तरफ़ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। अत्यन्त आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जब कुछ विषयों के बारे में जानकारी की मांग की गई तो पोस्ट मास्टर जैनरल ने उत्तर दिया—फाइल गायब हो गई है ।

> "The Postmaster General stated that it was difficult to explain why and how much of the second floor was lying vacant as the relevant file was missing (March 1970)."

फाइल आप के दफतर से गायब हो गई है और आप कार्यवाही करने में असमर्थ है—इस तरह से विभाग को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान पहुंचा है ।

इतना ही नहीं—जब आडिट विभाग किसी चीज के बारे में उत्तर मांगता है तो आप का विभाग उत्तर देने में भी समर्थ नहीं है—

> "The total number of inspection reports on Posts and Telegraphs offices issued by the Audit offices upto 31st March, 1969 and the number of irregularities pointed out therein remaining unsettled upto the end of August 1970 were 2909 and 17462 respectively."

इसके बारे में उत्तर देने को तैयार नहीं हैं।

अब दो-तीन अन्य महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल है। आप ने बहुत से स्थानों के लिए डाइरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम चालू किया है, लेकिन भोपाल से दिल्ली, भोपाल से मन्दसौर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें और उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को शीघ्र से शीघ्र इस प्रकार की सुविधा प्रदान करें, इस से विभाग को भी काफ़ी लाभ होगा और वहां की जनता को भी काफी लाभ होगा ।

आप का पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ कोड 1954 में बना था । इस आचार-संहिता में 1954 के बाद कोई विशेष परिवर्तन या संशोधन नहीं हुआ है। हमारी अपेक्षा है कि आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें ताकि कर्मचारियों के हितों से सम्बन्धित बहुत सी बातों का समाधान उस के द्वारा हो सके ।

आप की इन रिपोर्टों से मालूम होता है कि केवल टेलीफोन विभाग ही एक ऐसा विभाग है जो कमाई करता है। डाक-तार का विभाग बिलकुल घाटे में चल रहा है। इस में कहा गया है —

> "The Committee are concerned to find that the Postal and Telegraph Branches of the P & T Department are con inuing to run at a very heavy loss. The loss on the Postal Branches was Rs. 6.16 crores in 1968-69 and according to present estimates will go up to Rs. 7.06 crores in 1969-70."

इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पोस्टल डिपार्टमेन्ट सदैव घाटे में चलने वाला है, टेलीफोन विभाग आप का नफा देता है। लेकिन टेलीफोन विभाग के जो एरियर्स हैं, वे इतने ज्यादा हैं कि अगर आप उन को वसूल कर लें, तो उससे बहुत बड़ा लाभ आप को हो सकता है। पब्लिक अकाउण्टस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि :

> "The Committee would like to point out that the arrears of telephone revenue are substantial. A sum of Rs. 3.22 crores was awaiting realisation as on 1st October, 1969 with Government subscribers accounting for a little over 50 per cent of the arrears."

इस प्रकार आपके विभाग में जिस तरह की दक्षता और चुस्ती आनी चाहिए और जिस

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे]

ढंग से काम होना चाहिए मैं समझता हूं उस तरह से आपका विभाग काम करने में अक्षम रहा है। मैं पुनः स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में, विशेषकर इन्दौर, भोपाल, उज्जैन, रतलाम इत्यादि शहरों को दिल्ली, बम्बई आदि स्थानों से डायरेक्ट डायलिंग सिस्टम से सम्बद्ध करेंगे तो उस से वहां की जनता की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकेगी। इसके साथ ही साथ जहां पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजेज की मांग की गई है उस मांग को भी आप पूरा करने का कष्ट करें।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघरों की व्यवस्था करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यदि डाकघरों में घाटा होता है तो उसकी जबाबदेही ग्राम-पंचायतों पर डाली जाती है और ग्राम-पंचायतें उस घाटे को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहती हैं इसलिए वे डाक घर बन्द हो जाते है। पांच सौ से अधिक आबादी वाले गांवों मे भी कई बार डाकघर चल नहीं पाते हैं क्योंकि उनको आप एक्सपेरिमेंटल बेसिस पर चलाते हैं और इस तरह से गांवों वालो को बड़ी असुविधा होती है। यदि आप उनको स्वयं चलायें तो गांव वालों के लिए यह सहूलियत बड़ी हितकारी हो सकती है।

एक बार पुनः धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस साहस के साथ उन्होंने इस विभाग की अनियमितताओं और भ्रष्टाचार को निकालने के लिए एक उदाहरण जनता के सामने रखा है उसी प्रकार से इस विभाग में जो दक्षता की कमी है उसको भी दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो सम्भवतः यह विभाग अधिक उपयोगी हो सकेगा। और मैंने जो कटौती के प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किए हैं उनका उत्तर भी देने की कृपा करेंगे जिससे उनके बारे में आपकी प्रतिक्रिया ज्ञात हो सके।

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): While supporting the demands for grants of the Ministry of Communications, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that all is not well with his department. This is a social service department, and should not be taken as any other department and counted as a commercial department. This department is coming in direct contact with the people, not only in this country but also in other parts of the world, whether people are literate or illiterate, whether they are rich or poor. As a department which comes in direct contact with the common man, with humanity as a whole, it must show its efficiency to the entire satisfaction of the public. I feel that this department should be a mirror of the efficiency of the Central Government.

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is no quorum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the Bell be rung—now there is quorum

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

DR. KAILAS: I was saying that this department is the mirror of efficiency of the Central Government, and hence, when this department was being considered as one of the finest and most efficient departments some years ago, that view is swiftly and fastly dwindling down. While I see that the letters which we post do not reach their destination in time, nay, perhaps they reach their destination after some weeks or months, at times we have seen that the letters have not reached their destination at all. The fate of even urgent telegrams has been that they have either not reached, or they reach when the purpose of sending the telegram is over.

Why has this inefficiency set in in this department which used to enjoy the glory of efficiency and service? Is it possible to form a small committee of Members of Parliament, prominent social workers and representatives from Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV officers of this department to find out ways and means, without chalking out any financial responsibility, to bring back this glory of efficieny of this department? But if such a committee is formed, its recommendations must be implemented. If it is the intention of the Government not to implement the recommendations of such a committee, I

would prefer that such a committee may not be constituted.

But I have got great regard and great faith in the efficiency of the present Minister, Shri Bahuguna ; when he has started going round *incognit* to visit some post-offices and finding bags of mail lying unattended to, I am sure this practice will continue not only in the city of Delhi, but perhaps he will go down to smaller places also where I have seen with my own eyes that the *babus* or the clerks do not come in time to the post-offices or they do not attend even to urgent telegrams and other matters of public importance. When people try to telephone from the public offices or public telephones, they find that the clerk is not present there. This callousness has irritated people most. I am sure Mr. Bahuguna who has taken up the reins of office only recently will fulfil the aspirations of the people and root out the corruption and nepotism prevailing in this department, which one can see with the naked eye.

This department has increased to unmanageable proportions. It consists of P and T, Overseas Communications, Wireless Planning and Coordination, Telephones and Teleprinters, Telex, Press Broadcast, International and National Services. Looking to the immense development of this department and the overseas communication developing fast, I suggest for the sake of efficiency, the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore and the Hindustan Teleprinters, Madras, may be converted into a corporation or there should be a separate department for telephone and telecommunication and manufacture of telephones and teleprinters.

This department is the lifeline of progress and prosperity. But may I ask whether post offices have been located at a distance of 2 miles and telephone and telegraph offices at a distance of 5 miles ? I think they have not been located at a distance of 5 or 10 miles. My friend says, not even 20 miles. Taking into consideration the public demands, let us plan and see that post offices, telegraph offices and telephone services are located in our border areas, right from Kashmir to NEFA and in the border areas of Rajasthan. This should not be delayed further and this should be done not only for the convenience of the public but also of the large number of our jawans there.

What social amenities is this department giving to its employees ? People approach me for medical facilities and recreational facilities in Bombay. It is a very sorry state of affairs. There are poor people suffering from TB with nobody to look after them. They are forced to get a chit from here or there and get admission into some State hospitals or hospitals run by volantary organisations which give them free accommodation and free treatment for sometime only. I would like to know from the Minister what medical, recreational and housing facilities are being extended to the employees of this Department.

Lastly, the scheduled castes percentage has been fixed while recruiting the people in the services. As I could glance through the reports of last few years, I am sorry to say that that percentage has never been reached. The applications of scheduled caste people are taken but they have either been never called or after interview and medical examination not selected. I would request Shri Bahuguna to see that this neglecting of scheduled castes should not happen.

SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the demand, I would like to offer certain suggestions for the consideration of this Ministry. I congratulate this Ministry for having a programme of issuing commemorative stamps for the national leaders. In this connection I would like to suggest that a commemorative stamp may be issued in the name of Tipu Sultan, the late ruler of ex-Mysore. He was a great patriot who fought against the British rule in those days.

Then I come o the subsidy scheme for conveying the posts from railway station to the mofussil headquarters. It is far from satisfactory. The system now existing is that any private Bus operator is asked to convey the mail and under a great risk he is doing. The fare is fixed on the weightage of the bags conveyed. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that nothing is given for handling the posts from the railway station to the bus stand and *vice versa* and he has to maintain himself and carry these bags and take the responsibility of any losses incurred. It is to the disadvantage of the passengers travelling by the bus as these bags cover a large area in the bus. So, Sir, instead of adopting subsidy system, why should not the Department run their own vans from the

[Shri K. Basappa]

railway station to the mofussil head-quarters which would be very beneficial to the Department and also to the public.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक-तार विभाग के ऊपर पिछले कई वर्षों से चर्चा नहीं हुई है, इस साल हो रही है लेकिन सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है। माननीय बहुगुणा जी आप के मंत्रालय की बहस सुनने को लोग तैयार नहीं लगते।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think this is becoming a regular feature. Three times the quorum has been challenged and three times the bell had to ring. If the House is not serious about it, I think, let us adjourn. Although the Business Advisory Committee has said—there was a gentleman's agreement—during the lunch hour or immediately after quorum should not be challenged but the Constitution is very clear : When a quorum is challenged the Presiding Officer either call for the quorum or if there is no quorum adjourn the House. Now it is third time. If it is happens again I shall take it that the House is not serious about it and I shall adjourn.

Let the bell be rung Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue his speech.

SHRI K. BASAPPA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was dealing with the subsidy being given to the private operators, which is not at all satisfactory, and I was suggesting to the hon. Minister to consider running of mobile vans by the Department itself from the railway station to the mofussil places.

Every one of our friends on both sides was urging that efficiency is lacking. To improve efficiency I would like to suggest that every district should have a sub-division of its own of posts and telegraphs. For example, my own constituency of Chitradurga is being tagged on to another district, Tumkur. I understand, the Posts and Telegraphs Department has recommended for its separation and it is pending for the consideration of the hon. Minister. I would like to request to the hon. Minister to look into this immediately and to have a separate division for each district. Each district should have a division of its own so that efficiency could be toned up further.

I further learn that there is a short supply of higher denomination stamps, like 10 paise and 20 paise, in the mofussil. Instead of that, they give multiple of five paise stamps. I request the Ministry to look into this aspect of the short supply of higher denomination stamps in all the post offices in the mofussil places.

Coming to the telephone department, it has been urged practically by every Member of this House that there is a short supply of telephones. I do not know whether the Ministry has a programme of its own for the next 15 or 20 years for the production of telephones. We have a number of telephone industries established in the country. That means, they are not able to cope up with the demand that we are having We have a system, called the Own Your Own Telephone System. There are several thousand applications pending for that also. Those who keep a deposit of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 are still not able to get telephones. After all, a subscriber is interested in getting the telephone early. Therefore, I would like the Ministry to have a plan of 15 or 20 years ahead and improve the production of telephone equipment.

Coming to the trunk dialling from Bangalore to Mysore. Bangalore to Mercara and to Mangalore, Hubli and other places, we always find it very difficult. When you book a call from Bangalore to Mercara, because of heavy monsoon in the greater part of the year, we do not get connections at all ; always the line is out of order. I would suggest, to meet that kind of a deficiency, that underground cable lines can be laid in such parts of the country where this difficulty is always felt. That would be one suggestion that I would offer to the Ministry, that is, to run underground cable lines so that that difficulty can be met with.

Coming to auto exchanges, they should be there in every part of the country. I see that in some small mofussil places auto exchanges are being installed. A place like Davanagera in my constituency, which is one of the most important industrial towns in the southern region, has not got an auto exchange. I understand, the department has suggested this but it has not come into being. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that every important

commercial town in the country gets an auto exchange so that the business people and other persons would be very much benefited by this.

श्री रामकुवर (टोंक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे डाक-तार विभाग पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, उसके लिए मैं आप का आभारी रहूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डाक-तार का विभाग है, यह एक ऐसा विभाग है जिस में गरीब अमीर सब का वास्ता रहता है और इस विभाग से जो जनता में निराशाएं फैली जा रही है, यह एक आश्चर्यजनक बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै इस विषय में माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपके विभागों में जो भारी निराशायें पैदा हो रही है, उस में परिवर्तन और कार्य कुशलता लाना आप का मुख्य कर्त्तव्य है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक खास बात बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक मंत्री को अपना विभाग पर पूरा पूरा कार्य-कुशलता लाना और उस का ज्यादा से ज्यादा सदुपयोग करना मंत्री जी का खास कर्तव्य है, मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के जो आफीसर उन के ऊपर रहते हैं तो कहीं भी ट्रंक काल किया जाता है तो चार चार घंटे, छः छः घंटे लाईन नहीं मिलती और कभी-कभी तो ऐसा भी होता है कि हम लाईन मिला रहे हैं और टेलीफोन आफीसर कहते हैं कि तुम बात कर चुके हो। फिर भी हमारे बार-बार कहने पर भी लाईन को बन्द कर दिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उन टेलीफोन आफ़ीसरों का ध्यान किसी दूसरी ओर ही लगा रहता है। अभी हाल ही में भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य श्री मीठा लाल मीना, जो कि तीन महीने से दिल्ली से बाहर थे, और उन का टेलीफोन बन्द कमरे में था पर हुआ क्या, उन के टेलीफोन का बिल तीन महीने का 4,000 रुपये का भेज दिया गया। तो मंत्री महोदय जी, इस का कारण क्या है ? और मैं आप को यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिजनेसमेन हैं, वे एक्सचेंज वालों से मिले हुए होते हैं और वे टेलीफोन बम्बई, कलकत्ता और अन्य शहरों में करते रहते हैं और वह पैसा दूसरों के नाम डाल दिया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गांव में टेलीफोन सुविधायें बहुत ही कम मात्रा में हैं यानी एक तहसील में एक ही टेलीफोन केन्द्र है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र राजस्थान, टोंक में कितने ही ऐसे बड़े-बड़े कस्बे हैं और वहां पर टेलीफोन सेवा चालू होना बहुत ही जरूरी है। ऐसा करने से सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और जनता की गई मांगों को भी पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का डाकखानों की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा कि डाकखानों के प्रति जनता में अत्यन्त निराशायें पैदा होती जा रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी गांव में जो चिट्ठियां जाती हैं वे चिट्ठियां 15-15 दिन में भी अपने मालिकों को प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। इस प्रकार से उस चिट्ठी का कोई तथ्य नहीं रहता है। और जो डाकखाने है उनमें भी अन्तर्देशीय, पोस्टकार्ड, मनीआर्डर, रजिस्ट्री फार्म भी दो-दो, चार-चार दिन नहीं मिलते हैं। इस का भी गवर्नमेंट के घाटा होने का ही लक्ष्य है। मंत्री जी, बाहर गांव में डाक देने वालों के पास 15-15, 20-20 गांव होते हैं, और उन गांवों में न कि मोटर बसें चलती हैं और वहां पर पैदल जा कर चिट्ठियां इत्यादि देनी पड़ती हैं। इस हालत में पोस्ट आफिस में डाक देने वाले की बड़ी हमदर्दी की जावे ताकि वह चिट्ठी वगैरह ठीक समय पर पहुंचा सके। माननीय मंत्री जी, विशेष कर यह हालत मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जिला टोंक में है। ऐसी हालत में जो डाक देने वाला है, उसको भी विशेष दबाव नहीं दिया जा सकता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि हर पंचायत हैडक्वाटर पर पोस्ट आफिस खुलवाने का आदेश दें। और उन पोस्ट आफिसों में एक बाबू की नियुक्ति की जाए और वह अनपढ़ लोगों के फार्म भरने, चिट्ठी लिखने, पढ़ने की पूरी मदद कर सके। इस से गांव की ग्रामीण जनता में

[श्री रामकुंवर]

अधिक कामयाबी की खुशी होगी और साथ-साथ सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक तार विभाग के मंत्री श्री बहुगुणा जी ने नई दिल्ली के गोल डाकखाने में कुछ दिन खुद जा कर एन्क्वायरी की। उस एन्क्वायरी में उन को 10-20 हजार चिट्ठियां मिलीं तो पता नहीं कितने दिनों से वहां पड़ी थीं। ऐसी हालत में देश का काम किस तरह से सुचारु रूप से चल सकता है ? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि नई दिल्ली, गोल डाकखाना के कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ क्या कोई कार्रवाई की गई है ? अगर की गई है तो कितने लोगों के खिलाफ की गई है ?

डाक-तार विभाग में कार्य-कुशलता लाने से जनता को अधिक लाभ होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाऊंगा। डाकखानों में भी चेंज नहीं मिलती और वहां से जनता को निराश होकर लौटना पड़ता है। अगर कोई इस का हल निकालना भी चाहता है तो वह लोगों को टिकट देता है। वे टिकट गांव के ग्रामीण लोगों के किसी भी काम में न आ कर सड़ गल या गुम हो जाती हैं। इस लिए डाकखानों में चेंज का प्रबन्ध करना मंत्री महोदय का परम कर्तव्य है। अगर सरकार ही सिक्के का इन्तजाम नहीं करेगी तो यह होगा कि उस के प्रति जनता का विश्वास नहीं रहेगा।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैंने डाक-तार विभाग की जिन समस्याओं को अपने शब्दों में रक्खा है उन को हल कर के जनता को सन्तोष दिलाया जाये। इससे सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ेगी और जनता भी विशेष सुखी रहेगी।

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस डिमान्ड पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। यह विभाग पब्लिक सर्विस के लिए बहुत आनेस्ट है और काफी लेबर करता है। कर्मचारियों की जो समस्यायें हैं, उनका समाधान मैं सरकार से चाहता हूं। तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन के बच्चों के लिए चिलड्रन एजूकेशन एलाउन्स मिलता है, लेकिन यह प्री-यूनीवर्सिटी स्टेज तक ही मिलता है। हायर एजूकेशन के लिए नहीं मिलता। मैं सरकार से यह अनुरोध करता हूं कि जब तक उन के बच्चे पढ़ें, उस पूरे समय तक उन को चिलड्रन एजूकेशन एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिए।

दूसरी समस्या हाउसिंग की है। पोस्ट-आफिस में शायद ही कहीं अपने स्वयं के मकान हों, अधिकांश मकान किराये पर हैं और उन की हालत बहुत ही खराब रहती है। कर्मचारी लोग काम करते रहते है, वर्षा होती रहती है और वर्षा के पानी में ही वह लोग जाते रहते है। कर्मचारियों के रहने की कोई व्यवस्था नही है। इस लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस हाउसिंग की समस्या की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं और कहना चाहता हू कि तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के आवास की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

बीरान इलाको मे जो निम्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारी काम करते है जिन को ई०डी० स्टाफ कहा जाता है, उन की हालत बहुत दयनीय हैं। उन्हे बहुत कम तनख्वाह मिलती है और वह अपने बाल-बच्चों का भरण-पोषण नही कर सकते है। उन की हालत पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

डाक विभाग के कर्मचारियों को मेडिकल फैसिलिटी दी गई है, लेकिन उस का पैसा समय पर न मिलने से उन्हें बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और पूरी सुविधा नहीं मिल पाती हैं। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उन के वेतन के साथ ही कुछ अधिक रुपया उनको दे दिया जाय जिस से उन को वास्तव में कुछ सहायता मिल सके।

हमारे यहां बहुत से इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां पर पोस्टल सर्विसेज बहुत कम हैं और बहुत सी जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां बहुत ज्यादा हैं। तमाम बीरान इलाके हैं जहां पोस्टल सर्विसेज उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह अपने डिवीजनल सुप्रीन्टेन्डेन्ट्स को आदेश दें कि जहां पर पोस्टल सर्विसेज होनी चाहिएँ वहां वह लोग अपनी निगरानी रखें और सर्वसाधारण को ये सर्विसेज उपलब्ध हों, इस की व्यवस्था करें।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव (करीमनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अफसोस की बात यह है कि इस विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं—श्री बहुगुणा—वह बहुत एफिशियेन्ट हैं और एफिशियेन्सी चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनके डिपार्ट-मेन्ट वाले बहुत इन-एफिशियेन्ट है। इस बात कों मैं ही नहीं कहता, बल्कि उन की पार्टी के जो आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब है, उन्होंने जो कहा है उस को कोट करता हूँ —

> Postal delay disgusts CM :
>
> The Chief Minister Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddi, today expressed disgust at inordinate postal delay that has become common in this city. Often, he pointed out, it took three to four days for letters from Delhi to be delivered. But letters sent from here to Delhi reached their destination without delay.
>
> "I had once complained about this to the Post-Master General also," he observed.
>
> This is the complaint being made by your own Chief Minister.

यह हालत है आप के डिपार्टमेंट की। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से वह आये हैं उस के दो तीन महीने के बाद तक इस की एफिशियेन्सी बढ़ाने के वास्ते और उस पर चैक रखने के वास्ते उन्होंने क्या किया है ?

यहां आने के बाद पहले सेशन में भी मैंने चार-पांच बार ट्रंक-काल करने की कोशिश की और हमेशा मुझ को 6-7 घण्टे इंतजार करना पड़ा। लेकिन एक दफा भी ट्रंक-काल नहीं मिली। जब एम० पीज० की यह हालत है तब साधारण आदमियों का क्या हाल होगा ? मैंने कहा कि मैं एम० पी० हूं लेकिन इस के बाद भी विभागवाले कुछ नहीं करते। शहरों में आप टेलीफोन को इम्प्रूव कर रहे है, लेकिन वही हालत गांवों में भी होनी चाहिए। वहां पर पी० सी० ओज० जाने चाहिए। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की मेरी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में भी बहुत कम पी० सी० ओज हैं। मैं आप के सामने ये चीजें इस लिए रखना चाहता हूं कि आप कोशिश करें कि हर जिले में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पी० सी० ओज हों और जनता को उन से फायदा हो। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय, इस को करेंगे और उनकी एफिशियेन्सी को भी ठीक करेंगे।

15 hrs.

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस विभाग का जनता से बहुत अधिक सम्बन्ध रहता है, तभी जनता की ओर से अनेक कठिनाइयां सब जगह बताई जाती है। यह प्रकाशित भी होती है खास कर टेलीफोन के सम्बन्ध मे। मध्य प्रदेश इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र है, वहां पहले तो टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था बहुत ही कम है और जहां थोड़ी बहुत है भी, वहां से टेलीफोन का सम्बन्ध मिलता नहीं। यहां से भोपाल को टेलीफोन कीजिये या भोपाल से रायपुर या बस्तर की कीजिये, यही कठिनाई होती है। मध्य प्रदेश का क्षेत्र बहुत बड़ा है और वहां सड़कें भी बहुत नहीं हैं। रेल तो बस्तर में अभी तक पहुंची ही नही है। बस्तर से भोपाल को टेलीफोन करें तो बरसात में तो टेलीफोन मिलता ही नहीं है, गर्मी के दिनों में भी शायद ही कभी मिलता हो। मध्य प्रदेश में हर जगह से इसके बारे में शिकायतें सुनने में आती हैं। दुर्ग शहर जहां भिलाई स्टील प्लांट है वहां से आती हैं, भोपाल या रायपुर है या और भी जितने शहर हैं वहां से ऐसी शिकायतें सुनने में आती हैं। मैं आपके सामने दुर्ग शहर की बात खासतौर से रखना चाहता हूं। इस जिले में तीन चार जगहें हैं। कवर्धा है, बिमेतरा है, दुर्ग है, बालोद है। अब आप टेलीफोनों की बात को देखें। बिमतेरा में कुछ लोगों ने पहले चालीस टेलीफोन लिये। वहां से दुर्ग 37 मील दूर है। लोगों ने देखा कि

[श्री चम्पूलाल चन्द्राकर]

टेलीफोन सेवा अच्छी नहीं है और उनको कनैक्शन नहीं मिलता है तो उन्होंने टेलीफोन कटवाने शुरू कर दिये । इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि अब दो ही टेलीफोन वहां रह गये हैं। अब आगे चल कर यह कहा जाएगा कि आमदनी नहीं है इस वास्ते यहां टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था को कायम रखना आवश्यक या लाभदायक नहीं है। इस तरह से टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था को काट दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जो टेलीफोन कि बहुत दौड़ धूप कर सकते हैं, बहुत सक्रिय रहते हैं, सब जगह पहुंच जाते हैं और पहुंच सकते हैं—हालांकि इनके लिए हर स्थान पर पहुंचना सम्भव नहीं है—अनुरोध करता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश के हर एक जिले से अगर वह स्वयं नहीं जा सकते हैं वहां तो रिपोर्ट मंगायें और देखें कि वहां टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था कैसी है, वहां कितने टेलीफोन कम हुए हैं, कितने टेलीफोंज की वहां कमी है, कितने पहुचने बाकी हैं, मैटीरियलाइज होने बाकी है।

मैं उन से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि डाक घरों की व्यवस्था को भी वह देखें। मध्य प्रदेश में करीब 67,000 गांव हैं। बहुत दूर-दूर तक गांवों में डाकखाने नहीं हैं। अभी तक भी नहीं हैं। इनके बारे में दस पन्द्रह साल से संसद सदस्य लिखते आ रहे है और कहते आ रहे हैं कि यहां-यहां डाक घर खुलने चाहिएं लेकिन अभी तक वे नहीं खुले हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि एक गांव की आबादी 3400 की है लेकिन फिर भी वहां पर अभी तक कोई डाकखाना नहीं है। खास तौर से बस्तर, सरगुजा, रायगढ़, रायपुर ऐसे जिले हैं जो आदिवासी जिले हैं, आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं और वहां पर सड़कें तक नहीं हैं। मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि वहां कम से कम डाकखानों की व्यवस्था तो आप कर दें। इस ओर मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय विशेष ध्यान दें। जहां सड़कों का अभाव है वहां कम से कम लोगों को चिट्ठियां तो मिल जाया करें। वहां लोग इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि मंत्री महोदय उस क्षेत्र में जायेंगे। अगर वह जा नहीं सकते हैं तो मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि रिपोर्ट वह मंगायें और पता लगाएं कि उस क्षेत्र में कितने गांव हैं जहां डाकखाने नहीं हैं और कितनी दूर-दूर तक डाकखाने नहीं हैं।

कई स्थानों पर पंद्रह-पंद्रह और बीस-बीस साल से मकान किराये पर आप ने ले रखे हैं और उन में डाक घर आपने खोल रखे हैं। मुझे मालूम है कि कई डाकघर ऐसे मकानों है जोकि टूटे पड़े हैं। इसके बारे में बार-बार मांग की गई है लेकिन अधिकारियों ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि वहां आप डाकखाने और डाक घर नये मकानों में ले जाने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Communication is badly required, particularly when we are facing great distances on land and a certain amount of dislocation during each monsoon. India lives in villages and these require greater aid of communication We find that villages are ill provided with even postboxes. Most of our villages are having about 500 to 1000 inhabitants. I would request the hon. Minister to provide at least postboxes in villages with 500 inhabitants and more.

Many Members have also talked about difficulties of telephones, telegrams and so forth. We know that there have been certain difficulties about coaxial cables We have been pursuing the Ministery to establish new manufacturing plants or release manufacturing capacities to others. But unfortunately, Government have not acted upon the suggestions made year after year. In the event of the increased production of the coaxial cables being delayed, then they might consider city cables like Stalpeth and Alpeth cables for greater manufacture in this country. These are very simple to manufacture. Indigenous raw materials are available and it would be possible to manufacture these cables with indigenous machinery and know-how Therefore, why the Government is withholding development of infra-structure which is so essential for agriculture as well as industry ? It is only because the cable manufacture is restricted to public sector. Unfortunately, we find that the production made by public sector is so limited that the waiting list for new telephones and even for trunk calls by he subscribers is so large that they have to wait for an indefinite period. There are cases where people are waiting for new telephones for 10 years or so. In other countries you get it on asking, because it is a revenue item

In the event the Government is delayed on these matters, then, the Government should release use of certain walkie-talkie and micro-wave systems. Sir, there is no difficulty in this country to manufacture them because we have certain know-how. We have facilities to manufacture solid state devices. Now devices are being made in this country and with these solid state devices it should not be difficult for us to manufacture in what we call electronic industry, the communication systems which would be fast, reduce the cost of communication, would reduce the personnel employed and the rackes we have seen in telephone and other matters.

Sir, there is also the question of overseas communication. We are presently facing a certain amount of difficulties in rapid overseas communication. We are participating more and more in international endeavours particularly export trade and here again unless we are well provided with good rapid Communication from any part of India it becomes difficult to perform.

Sir, I tell you our own experience. Even with the Central Research Centre for High Tension Switch Gear it is impossible for any Indian manufacture to quickly communicate with research centre and have the feed back system by which one can have satifactory development of High Tension Switch Gear and other *inter-se* important equipments.

I would not like to take indefinite time. But here again I would emphasise that without proper communication we are not going to progress much particularly in mass education, the developmental activities and even in our transport and other things. The other day we had the problem of wagon and other shortages here and there and so and so forth. These could be easily avoided, had we an excellent system—a net work of communication within the country. It is not necessary now to have elaborate items costing several thousands of crores. It is possible in this electronic age to do the same with much less cost. By holding back the manufacturing facilities in this country which exist, we harm ourselves. These could be better put to use. In this respect I would request the Government to keep an open mind and even encourage to the optimum level such facilities that we have in electronic industry to offset the present backlog in communication of the country.

Sir, the last item is the manufacture of Communication equipments for international world. Here again, with our large requirements and great internal demand it should be possible for us to manufacture for self and also to cater to the international world quite a large amount of sophisticated equipments for communication systems and this if it is a part of our internal requirements, then the rates at which we can manufacture those could be a fraction of our today's cost and it should be possible for us to compete in international trade and export to them.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संचार विभाग की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि डाक तार विभाग में काफी अनियमिततायें हैं। और सरकार को उन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वह देहाती क्षेत्र में डाकखाने खोलती है। मैं बराबर 1967 से, जब कि मैं इस संसद में आया, बराबर यह कहता आ रहा हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, जहां गांव पहाड़ों में बसे हुए हैं, लेकिन वहां पर डाकखाने नहीं हैं। सरकार का नियम है कि पांच सौ की आबादी पर डाकखाना खोला जाये, लेकिन मेरे अपने क्षेत्र बुन्देलखंड में इस नियम के अनुसार डाकखाने नहीं खोले गये हैं।

डिपार्टमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि जो डाकखाने बराबर घाटा देते हैं, अगर वहां की ग्राम पंचायत या गांव वाले किसी डाकखाने का पांच साल का घाटा पूरा कर दें, तो डिपार्टमेंट उस डाकखाने को ले लेता है। हमारे यहां डाकखाने बराबर घाटा देते आये हैं, लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट ने अभी तक उन को अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है।

[श्री बाबूराम]

सरकार जो डाकखाने खोलती है, उन का इन्तजाम वह टीचर्ज को दे देती है। मध्य प्रदेश में छः महीने पढ़ाई होती है और छः महीने स्कूलों में छुट्टी रहती है। इस लिए टीचर्ज उन डाकखानों में बहुत कम रह पाते है, जिस की वजह से डाकखानों को घाटा होता है। गांवों में काफी पढ़े-लिखे लोग बेकार हैं। अगर उन को यह काम दे दिया जाये, तो वे ज्यादा दिलचस्पी से काम करेंगे। वे गांव के लोगों से कहेंगे कि वे सेविंग्ज बैंक में पैसा जमा करें और मनीआर्डर से पैसा भेजें। इस प्रकार डाकखानों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी, उन को घाटा नहीं होगा और लोगों को भी सुविधा मिलेगी।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, बुन्देलखण्ड एक डाकूग्रस्त एरिया है। मैं बराबर मांग करता आया हूं कि वहां पर हर पुलिस स्टेशन को डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर के साथ टेलीफोन के द्वारा कनेक्ट कर दिया जाये। वहां फ़ोनोग्राम लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन उन से कोई मतलब हल नहीं होता है। डाकखानों के पास ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है कि वे दो चार फ़रलांग पर स्थित पुलिस स्टेशन में एस० पी० को या किसी अन्य सम्बद्ध अधिकारी को सूचित करें कि फलां जगह डकैती हुई है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना, सागर और दमोह में पुलिस स्टेशनों और डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्ज के बीच में टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध स्थापित किया जाये। वर्तमान व्यवस्था में डाकुओं को अपने भेदियों से पता चल जाता है कि पुलिस फ़ोर्स आने वाली है। इस लिए जहां फोनोग्राम व्यवस्था है, वहां पी० सी० ओ० बनाये जाने चाहिए।

अगर मैं टीकमगढ़ से भोपाल के साथ बात करना चाहूं, तो नहीं कर सकता हूं। टीकमगढ़ से ललितपुर 36 मील है। कोई व्यक्ति ललितपुर जा कर भोपाल से टेलीफोन पर बात कर सकता है, लेकिन टीकमगढ़ से सीधे भोपाल के साथ बात नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि टीकमगढ़ का भोपाल से डायरेक्ट कनेक्शन नहीं है।

इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि न केवल मध्य प्रदेश में, बल्कि देश भर में, हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर को प्रदेश की राजधानी के साथ टेलीफोन के द्वारा जोड़ा जाये। इस से प्रशासन में सुविधा होगी और काम जल्दी हो सकेगा।

मैं बराबर कहता आ रहा हूं कि टीमकगढ़ और भोपाल के बीच में सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। टीकमगढ़ से ललितपुर 36 मील है। वहां तक सम्बन्ध है। लेकिन ललितपुर और बीना के बीच में टेलीफोन लाइन नहीं है। अगर ललितपुर और बीना के बीच में लाइन लगा दी जाये, तो टीकमगढ़ का भोपाल से सम्बन्ध हो सकता है। जतारा तहसील हैडक्वार्टर है और जतारा से मौरानीपुर 17 मील है। अगर वह 17 मील का टुकड़ा जोड़ दिया जाये, तो सीधे रीवा से बात हो सकती है। इस वक्त टीकमगढ़ से ललितपुर, झांसी, इलाहाबाद होते हुये रीवा से बात हो सकती है। इस वक्त बहुत लम्बा चक्कर काटना पड़ता है। डिपार्टमेंट को इस काम को तुरन्त हाथ में लेना चाहिए। इस से जनता को भी सुविधा होगी और डिपार्टमेंट को भी लाभ होगा।

झांसी में आर० एम० एस० डिवीजन का आफिस है। मैंने देखा है कि अधिकतर गाडियों में मेलवैन नहीं होता है बल्कि एक थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बे को मेलवैन बना दिया जाता है। वहां लाइट और पंखा नहीं होता है। कर्मचारियों को लालटेन की रोशनी में सार्टिंग का काम करना पड़ता है, जिस से लखनऊ की चिट्ठी उन्नाव चली जाती है। इस तरह डाकखानों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें होती हैं। अगर गाडियों में बाकायदा मेलवैन लगाया जाये, जिन में सार्टिंग के लिए केस हों, तो सार्टिंग में इस प्रकार की गलती नहीं हो सकती है। डिपार्टमेंट को अपने कर्मचारियों की तकलीफ की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

झांसी में आर० एम० एस० के आफिस से कम से कम दो सौ गज की दूरी पर लैट्रिन और बाथरूम हैं। अगर कर्मचारी बीमे या दूसरी वैल्युएबल चीजों का सार्टिंग कर रहे हों, तो उन्हें उन को बीच में छोड़ कर लैट्रिन या बाथरूम जाना पड़ता है। अब डिपार्टमेंट को

इतना फायदा होता है, तो क्या वह अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान पर लैट्रिन और बाथरूम नहीं बना सकता है ? कर्मचारियों ने बराबर यह मांग की है, लेकिन कोई सुनता नहीं है।

डिपार्टमेंट को अपने कर्मचारियो की सुविधाओं की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। स्प्लिट ड्यूटी वाले कर्मचारी सुबह पांच छः बजे जाड़े मे ठिठुरते हुए साइकल पर दो मील से आते है। बाबू चिट्ठियां छांटता है और पोस्टमैन उनको लेकर जाता है। अगर डाकखाने के पास ही कर्मचारियो के क्वार्टर बने हों, तो उन को इतनी दूर से क्यो आना पड़े ? डिपार्टमेंट का अपने कर्मचारियो के लिए डाकखानो के पास ही रहने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

कर्मचारियो के लिए कोई चिकित्सा की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध नही की गई है। अगर कोई कर्मचारी बीमार पड़ जाये, तो उस को प्राईवेट डाक्टर को पांच रुपये देकर झूठा सर्टिफिकेट लेना पडता है और तब उस को छुट्टी मिल पाती है। इस लिए कर्मचारियो के लिए मेडिकल फैसिलिटीज की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जब डिपार्टमेंट अपने कर्मचारियो से पूरे काम की उम्मीद करता है, तो फिर उन्हें उचित सुविधायें भी दी जानी चाहिएँ। अगर वे लोग ठीक ढंग से नही रह पाते है, तो वे अच्छा काम कैसे करेंगे ?

इसी तरह कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन की ड्यूटी इस प्रकार की होती है कि उस के लिए अपने बच्चो को स्कूल में भर्ती कराना तक कठिन हो जाता है। जब इस डिपार्टमेंट का एक कर्मचारी सुबह पांच छः बजे ड्यूटी पर जाता है, तो उस के बच्चे सोये होते हैं। जब वह दोपहर बारह बजे खाने के लिए आता है, तो बच्चे स्कूल मे होते है और जब वह रात को आठ बजे लौटता है, तो वे सो रहे होते हैं। इस प्रकार सिवाये इतवार के बच्चों को पता नहीं रहता कि उन के पिता कहां है। इस लिए सरकार को कर्मचारियों के ड्यूटी आवर्ज में उचित परिवर्तन करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister wants about half an hour. I shall call him at 4. p.m. ; we shall conclude this discussion by 4·30 and the demands would then be put to vote.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) ; We are discussing the demands of a very important Ministry. From the way work is increasing and employment in this Ministry is increasing, we should have expected that the Government also would attach due importance to the Ministry of Communications We find that this Ministry was a short while ago headed by a Minister of the Cabinet rank and two young and energetic Ministers of State but this is now headed only by a Minister of State. It appears that the importance of this Ministry in the eyes of the Government is decreasing in proportion to the deterioration of the conditions of work in that Ministry. Judging from the inefficiency, corruption and the breach of public trust prevailing in the P & T this is one Ministry whose demands should by truthfully opposed in a full throated voice, vehemently by every section of the House.

15.19 hrs

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*]

We have seen Members of Parliament belonging to the Treasury Benches always starting with congratulations to the Minister for the good work that his Ministry was doing and then there was long indictment of the inefficiency of the Ministry. Corruption and everything else was mentioned. There is no single Member in this House who can place his hand in his heart and say that he has not suffered at the hands of the P & T Department.

Do we not make trunk calls on the telephone every day ? Even for small calls for short distance stations we have to wait for days. Just now, an hon. Member of this House sitting next to me was telling me about the working of this department. He tried to

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

make a call to Akola. He tried one day, the second day, the third day, the fourth day, and the fifth day, and always the reply was that the line was out of order. It happens like that every day. For all these small stations the lines are out of order at least for 20 days in a month. I know it from personal experience, and I can give an instance. I even started keeping a register to note down when the lines are out of order. If this is the condition prevailing here, what about the postal department ?

Who does not know that letters are received at times several days after they were posted, and there is no guarantee that they will always be delivered ? The inefficiency can be seen even from the fact that their postmarks are not legible on the cards and envelopes. Even telegrams are not legible. They try to hide things. It is very important that a person should know when the letter was posted and on what date it was delivered. Bu now they have even stopped putting the delivery postmark on the letters—only in hide their inefficiency.

Apart from that, there are many other ugly things. We never thought that a department having a public trust of dealing with the common people will be politically used. We have known that even in the last mid-term poll, electric connections cut off, power was shut off for the poor farmers, because they would not vote for the Congress candidates. Even today, we had read in the newspapers that a certain Chief Minister went to a particular constituency and promised to upgrade so many schools on the spot. He managed the defection of an MLA of the Vishal Haryana Party. But we could never think that the postal department could be used for this purpose. I would give an instance.

The predecessor of my hon. friend, the Minister, who is sitting there,—he was a Minister of State – contested from Jhajjar constituency. There is a village in that constituency, named Lilaheri. He went to that village for canvassing. The people refused to support him. He threatened that their post-office will be closed if they did not vote for him. They came to me and I told the people that they were paying—(*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Are you the Minister in charge ? or were you there in the Ministry then ? (*Interruption*) I know you.

The fact remains that we never imagined that this sort of thing would happen in a free country. But it is a fact, and you can make enquiries. I hope the hon. Minister would make an enquiry and set things right. That post-office which had been working for three years in that village was closed at the end of the election only because the people did not support the Minister. If it comes to that, next time we may find that the postmen will be instructed not to deliver the letters to the people who do not support a particular Minister or the Congress candidate. It will also come to this : that the government will decide to close the railway stations in villages or towns where the people did not support the ruling party. This is a free country. Can we imagine anywhere, outside this largest democracy in the world, that a free country would tolerate a thing like this ? No. We see police head constables sitting in post-offices day-in and day-out only to open mails of all political oppoents of the people in power. This censorship—is this right ? Has it any legal sanction ? Is it allowed under our Constitution ? If you take a country like America, even for criminals the telephone lines cannot be tapped unless there is on order of federal judge, and that also for a limited number of days. Why talk about me ? Many Minister and MPs know that their lines are tapped and telephone conversation listened to by CID men sitting in exchanges I used to get letters very late because I happened to be on the wrong side of the Government in Haryana I started sending my men to the post noffice to see what was happening. All my mail was sorted but and handed over to a head constable. When I objected, the postmaster started carrying the mail to the head constable's house in the evening !

Corruption is rampant in this department Where is the efficiency ? Right under the nose of the Government, things are happening in Delhi which should not happen, if there is really a minister in charge of it. Now we have a new youngman minister in charge and we hope he would do something about it Earlier there was an old man as minister-in-charge and this was his private preserve. Either he would be kept as minister without portfolio or if he insisted on a portfolio, this was the ministry

that used to be given to him, because it was not considered so important !

In Delhi, there is a system of priorities for sanctioning telephones to doctors, legislators, political parties, etc. I applied about two years ago for a telephone connection. I was a legislator as well as the President of a recognised political party. The General Manager wrote to me asking whether I wanted it for the party or for myself in my name. I said, it was for my party. I thought one of the two would be given to me on a priority basis. But it is now more than 1½ years and I have got nothing. I was told by some people in the department that if I paid Rs. 600, I can get priority. This is happening here. Let the minister institute an enquiry and screen the subscripers in Delhi who have telephone on priority basis. Most of them do not deserve it ; they are not covered by any category. Just because they happened to pay Rs. 600, they got priority fixed up within three days.

I am an MP and I applied on 13th May for a telephone at my house in Delhi. I am entitled to it If I did not get it I am not getting what I am supposed to get under the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act. It was given to me only after several reminders were sent from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. On the same day, I applied for a telephone at my village home. It is more than 1½ months and still no telephone has been fixed in spite of telegrams from the Lok Sabha Secretariat to the people in charge that it must be done. They are dealing with MPs like this and yet people are talking about the efficiency of the department. I suggest that this department should be controlled and most of the work which should not be with this department should be taken out of it. For instance, small savings accounts. Now banks have been nationalised. What is the use of post offices doing the same thing giving lesser interest ? Once a person puts in something in a post office, he would even make a will to his children that they should never go to a post office for opening an account. It is very cumbersome and difficult. This Department, if measured in terms of inefficiency, corruption and breach of trust, I think, deserves to be called public enemy number one and it has to be pulled up. I am sure the new Minister who is a youngman and has great zeal and enthusiasm will try and see that when next time we meet here there is genuine appreciation of the work of this Department.

*SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Madam Chairman, the hon. speaker who preceded me, Shri Birendra Singh, has narrated his personal experience in connection with this Ministry. Probably he might have taken part in the freedom movement during the British rule in this country He might have experienced the same thing at that time. Any Government would do this in order to check the various unlawful activities whether they are committed by a small or big man. He was the Chief Minister of Haryana. In order to safeguard the peace and security in his State he might have asked the State CID department to do the same. It is the duty of any Government to check such unlawful activities. In order to know the person or persons who are at the back of such activities the Government resorts to such methods. There is nothing wrong in it. As long as he was the Chief Minister, he probably thought that there was nothing wrong if the Government resorted to such methods. It appears that he is mentioning all these things merely to criticise the Government just because he happens to be in the Opposition now.

Shri Bahuguna, as the name indicates, possesses several sterling qualities though he is new to this Ministry. He was the General Secretary of the Congress Party and was responsible for its good performance in various fields. The Prime Minister has done a good thing in selecting a man of the calibre of Shri Bahuguna to be the Minister in charge of this Ministry. I am sure he would live upto the confidence reposed in him and run this Ministry to the satisfaction and benefit of the people at large.

In 1954 when there was criticism against the working of this Ministry, late Pt. Nehru handed over this Ministry to late Shri Kadwai. As soon as he took over, Shri Kidwai geared up the Ministry and streamlined its working. The people also got many new facilities. One of such facilities was the night mail service. Another good feature was the introduction of the Mobile Post offices. Because of that we started posting mail even on Sundays.

*The original speech was delivered in Telugu.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

Even though, for some time past, we do not receive letters on Sundays, this Ministry, by and large, introduced several facilities for the common man. We hope that this Ministry would always bear in mind the convenience of the common man and would introduct as many new services as possible.

In this country whenever there is an agitation, the first victim is the Railways and the second victim is the Postal department. In the present times, people who take part in agitational politics have the mentality of cutting communication lines in order to draw the attention of the Government to their cause. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to censor mail in order to forestall such antisocial activities. If there is a genuine grievance against the Government on this account it may be brought to the notice of the Government; but it is not correct to condemn the Government because of political differences We all feel that if in the performance of its duty, the Government resorts to censorship of the letters of one or two persons, there is nothing wrong in it.

In 1932, Mahavir Singh and Dutt who were involved in a case along with Shri Bhagat Singh were deported to Andamans. Before deportation we were together in the jail. After my release, I wrote a letter to them in the jail. Because of that, the Police Department was after me for a year and the Government was censoring all my letters during that period. The British Government was right in during so and I had no grudge against it. We were not afraid of the Government censoring our letters because we were ready to make any sacrifice in the service of the country. We knew that we did our duty and the Government did its own. Therefore, we should not respect the motives of the Government. We should also not charge the Government of directing this censorship against one particular party or person As far as possible, we must give constructive suggestions to the Government so that the Ministry can serve the people better.

If the Government does not sensor the mail and watch the activities of certain antisocial elements, it would not be able to check the spread of Naxalism from Naxalbari to Srikakulam. If Rao Birendra Singh were to be in the Government he would have done the same in order to maintain law and order in the country.

Coming to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, I would say that it is a very efficient department. But still we would criticise the inefficiency of a few individuals in the Department. It is normal. The Government should look into individual cases of inefficiency. There are flaws here and there. For example the Government introduced the facility of phonograms. The Telephone operators do not try to follow our English pronunciation. I found it is easier to take a taxi and go to the telegraph office for this purpose than to make telephone operators, particularly in Delhi, to follow and understand our English pronunciation. The Government should try to remove this difficulty. My submission is that we should cooperate with the Government and the department so that they can serve the people better, rather than question the good intentions of the Government. We must always try to improve this department so that the common can may get efficient service from this department.

The merchant community and the chamber of commerce of West Godavari District have submitted an application to the Government There was a Post and Telegraph Office situated near the Commercial Centre at Eluru Because of the increase in the number of telegrams a separate Telegraph Office was established at a distance of two to three miles from that place. They wanted to the Government to keep the Telegraph Office attached to the Post Office open for 24 hours. But on the contrary, because of the establishment of a separate Telegraph Office at a distance, the working time of the telegraph office attached to the Post Office has been reduced. As a result, it anybody wants to send a telegram beyond the working hours of the main Post Office, they have to travel a distance of three miles. The Government has not yet sent a reply to that application. I do not know what the Government is doing or proposing to do in this connection.

Another point I would like to make is that the town of Eluru is the headquarters of the West Godavari district. There are several rice mills and one or two jute mills situated there. The population of the town is around one lakh fifty thousands. The postal em-

ployees in that town requested the Government for the establishment of a divisional office in the town. I also request that, in view of the reasons mentioned above, the Government should establish a divisional office there.

I would like to state a personal experience of mine and conclude my speech. We got the telephone installed in our house only after 19th of March after we were sworn in as members here. The department had disconnected our telephones before that date even though I had written to them requesting them not to do so. Before disconnecting the phone from 21st December to 29th December, 70 the telephone department have billed me for 3000 local calls. They have deducted the charges from my salary bills. They have not bothered to enquire and verify from me about the number of local calls made within that period. The net result was that I did not get a pie from my salary bill. There was no need for me to make as many as 3000 local calls within the period from 21st December to 29th December 1970. I wrote a letters on 2nd May to the Officer Incharge in this connection. The Department wrote to me saying that they would check up and return any money wrongly charged after verification. Mistakes like this can occur now and then but we must try to rectify them.

Next to the railways, this department provides an essential service to a common man. A ten paisa-post card can get you the news of welfare of your kith and kin, however distantly their place may be situated. I am not denying the occurrence of mistakes here and there There may be some matters which are beyond rectification but we must always try to increase the efficiency of postal services as much as possible. There may be a few cases where some erring official might have accepted six hundred rupees as bribe and given telephone connection. It should be our endeavour to check such instances. I feel proud to say that this is one department where instances of corruption are very few. If you compare the functioning of this department with any other department of Government of India, I would give a very high rating to this department in so far as its efficiency and functioning are concerned. My feeling is that there may be one case of corruption or misappropriation in a millon dealings. But far a few stray cases, we cannot condemn the whole department.

I would suggest that every district headquaters should be connected with the State capital by telephone directly. Not only that, the classification of trunk telephone calls as urgent or ordinary should be abolished. It is my personal experience that I could not talk on trunk telephone to a person in Delhi for three days from my place It is so because priority calls take precedence over ordinary call. I therefore suggest that this distinction of urgent, immediate or ordinary calls should be abolished. I would suggest to you to increase the efficiency of telephone department so that everybody can take advantage of the trunk telebhone service without any delay. I suggest that the Government should increase the network of telephone exchanges in the country and win the appreciation and goodwill of the people.

Shri Bahuguna is a very efficient Minister and is a very efficient party leader. I would conclude my speech by submitting that I would reserve my congratulations to the Minister till next year when he would come before this House after doing a good job in this department for a year.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Madam, the Posts and Telegraphs Department is the only Department which approaches pratically every house in the country. It had a good reputation in the past but, somehow or other, it has fallen into disrepute during recent days.

Now, I have got one personal experience, I come from Mahad in Kolaba District. At our place in Mahad, for nearly 22 days in a month, the telegraph and telephone lines go out of order and even when we make complaints, they are not attended to. Similarly, what we find is that persons in Bombay who apply for telephone connections, have to wait for as much as two or three years to get a connection. These state of affairs must go and since the telephone and telegraphs are the harbingers of a new age, we must see that all those who pay for it, get the services at the earliest.

Secondly, I have to make a special complaint about my constituency. In Kolaba District, as I stated, there are occasions for the telephone lines going out of order. Then, our Kolaba District is not joined by telephone either to Satara or Ratnagiri district which

[Shri Shankarrao Savant]

are very near to us. If we have to make a telephone call to Khed which is only 35 miles away, we have to send it *via* Bombay, a distance of nearly 200 miles. If only there is a link between Mahad and Khed, it can then reach in 10 minutes, but, now it takes six hours. All these complaints must be attended to.

Thirdly, there is a complaint about the rural telegraph offices. Government have set up Rural Telegraph Offices at roadside places. Then, they charge the Panchayat Samitis some amount of compensation if there is not sufficient work. They say that the villagers should pay for it. Sir, this, being a public utility service, the Government should not pass on the loss on this account to the village bodies. Once you give a Telegraph office, then, supposing there is not enough work, there is no reason why you should ask the villagers or the Gram Panchayats to pay compensation to the Government. This compensation sometimes runs into hundreds of rupees. At least in a socialist society, this should not happen. It may even run into thousands of rupees That system must be immediately stopped. This is a public utility service. You may be gaining in one place and losing in another place. On the whole whether you gain or lose, you have to see the convenience of the public. You should open new offices in the rural areas without asking them to pay compensation. To penalise the rural area is absolutely unsocialistic. The Government is a socialist Government and they should not penalise rural areas. They say, if they open number of offices, there will not be enough work throughout the year. But this is no excuse.

Therefore, my request to the new Minister in charge is this. This question of getting penalty or compensation as they call it from villagers or village panchayats must be stopped immediately.

Direct dialling should be introduced between capitals of States and capitals of districts. At present we have direct dialling from Bombay to Poona. We should have such direct dialling between capitals of States and capitals of districts and that will give better income to the department. If there are 5 calls under the present system if you introduce direct dialling there will be 50 calls, 10 times more. It means more money and better service. So, direct dialling should be introduced wherever possible.

With these words I support the demand for this Ministry. I fervently request the Minister in charge that he should look into the grievances from the rural areas and try to remove those grievances which have been ventilated in this august House. Thank you.

श्री राम धन (लालगंज) : मान्यवर, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद संचार व्यवस्था का काफी विस्तार हुआ है। परन्तु इस विभाग से जिस कार्यकुशलता की हम अपेक्षा करते थे वह नहीं देखी जा रही है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से कम्बाइन्ड आफिसेज स्वीकृत हुए हैं मगर सामानों की कमी का बहाना लेकर के उन को खोला नहीं जा रहा है, विस्तार नहीं किया जा रहा है। ऐसे ही तारघर और डाकघर स्वीकृत हुए हैं लेकिन पता नहीं किन कारणों से ठीक से विस्तार नहीं हो पा रहा है। कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में तार आदि का निर्माण होता है, अगर निजी क्षेत्र में होने लगे तो यह कमी शायद दूर हो सकेगी। हमारे बहुत से इंजीनियर बेकार पड़े हुए है यदि उन को इस काम में लगाया जाय, सरकार उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करे, तो सामान की कमी पूरी हो सकती है बड़ी मशीनों को छोड़ कर।

यह विभाग बहुत ईमानदार माना जाता रहा है। लेकिन इसमें भी अब भ्रष्टाचार का प्रवेश हो गया है। गांवों के डाकघरों की बात मैं आप को बताता हूं कि वहां पर मनीआर्डर जो गरीबों के, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के आते हैं वह रुपया बांच पोस्ट मास्टर सूद पर चला देते है और जिन का मनीआर्डर होता है उन बेचारों को पैसा नहीं मिलता। जब भेजने वाले की तरफ से खोजबीन होती है तब जा कर के मनीआर्डर मिलता है। ऐसे मामले भी हुए है कि मनीआर्डर का गबन हो जाता है।

टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन आदि की भी वही अवस्था है कि जो लोग पैसा देते हैं उन्हें कनेक्शन

जल्दी बिक जाता है और जो लोग पैसा नहीं देते उन को कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता। ऐसे ही ट्रंककाल की बात है। जो व्यावसायी होते हैं उन का ट्रंककाल बहुत जल्दी हो जाता है और साधारण व्यक्तियों के ट्रंक काल नहीं मिल पाते। इस तरह की खराबी इस विभाग मे आ गयी है।

एक बात मंत्री महोदय ध्यान में रखें कि इस विभाग में जितना भ्रष्टाचार फैला है उस की जांच का काम सी० बी० आई० को दिया जाता है। जांच करने पर जितना खर्च आता है वह उस से कहीं अधिक होता है जितने का भ्रष्टाचार नही होता है। सी० बी० आई० पर डाक तार विभाग ने बहुत पैसा खर्च किया है और उस से उतना फायदा नही हुआ है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि भ्रष्टाचार के मामलो की जाच करने के लिए कोई विभागीय एजेन्सी होनी चाहिए जिस से जो भ्रष्टाचार विभाग मे फैला है वह कम खर्च मे दूर हो सके।

माननीय रफी अहमद किदवाई ने जो उदाहरण पेश किया था उस पर अगर मंत्री महोदय चलें तो बहुत हद तक भ्रष्टाचार को दूर कर सकते हैं। वह अचानक जा कर बिना बताये जा करके डाकखानों और तार घरों की जाच किया करते थे भेष बदलकर। बहुत दिनों तक गुप्तवास भी किया करते थे। इसलिए मंत्री जी अचानक जाँच करने की परम्परा चलाये तो विभाग मे सुधार हो सकता है।

रिपोर्ट मे कहा गया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए एक सैल खोला गया है यह देखने के लिए कि सेवाओं में उन को उचित स्थान मिलता है कि नहीं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में एक्स्ट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल कर्मचारी होते है जिन को आंशिक रूप मे वेतन दिया जाता है। उन में भी इन आदिम जाति के लोगों का पूरा कोटा नहीं होता है। यदि इन जातियों के लोगों को ई० डी० पोस्ट आफिसेज में ब्रान्च पोस्ट मास्टर की जगह दी जाय तो वह अपने घर पर रह कर अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं बनिस्बत और लोगों के जिन को कि ई० डी० का काम दिया जाता है।

अब मैं पूर्वी जिलों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले सदैव उपेक्षित रहे हैं, चाहे रेल गाड़ी का मामला रहा हो और चाहे डाक तार विभाग का मामला हो। यहां कभी भी लाइन नही मिलती है। जब माननीय शेर सिंह जी मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश के पी० एम० जी०, निदेशक और डायरेक्टर को बुलाकर अपने बंगले पर एक मीटिंग की थी जिस में इन अधिकारियो ने वायदा किया था मंत्री महोदय के सामने कि हम दो, तीन महीने मे ताबे की टेलीफोन लाइन को अल्युमिनियम के तार की लाइन बना देंगे ताकि तार की चोरी न हो। लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नही हुई। अगर 25 मील की लाइन बना कर बनारस से जोड दी जाय तो आजमगढ का भला हो सकता है। लेकिन विभाग सीधा काम न करके घुमा कर नाक पकडने की कोशिश करता है। लालगंज से चौलापुर की 25 मील की लाइन को जोड़ दिया जाय तो आजमगढ़ की समस्या दूर हो सकती है। सौ, डेढ़ सौ मील की दूरी पर कहीं न कहीं लाईन खराब रहेगी लेकिन यह जो 25 मील का एरिया लाल गंज और चौलापुर के बीच का है, जहा पर टेलीफोन के खम्भें हैं, अगर इन को टेलीफोन के तारों से कनेक्ट कर दिया जाए तो आजमगढ़ की जो समस्या है, वह दूर हो सकती है। ऐसी ही बलिया, जौनपुर और दूसरे पूर्वी जिलों की समस्या है।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : गाजीपुर का भी वही हाल है।

श्री राम धन : गाजीपुर भी महीनों नहीं मिलता। इस तरह से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जो जिले है, वे उपेक्षित हैं। उनके बारे में मैं यहां पर विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि समय नहीं है। हमारे माननीय बहुगुणा जी उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री है...(व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश के निवासी है और भारत सरकार के मंत्री हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें तो अच्छा हो।

श्री राम धन : आप भी कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश की पक्ष लीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : अब वक्त हो गया, आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राम धन : इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो सारे देश में पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, कम से कम संचार विभाग के मामले में कुछ प्रगति लाने की कोशिश कीजिए।

हमारे यहां आजमगढ़ में जो डाक तार विभाग है, डिवीजन है, उस में आर० एम० एस० के सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को ला कर रख दिया है और आजमगढ़ और बलिया दोनों को मिला कर एक डिवीजन बनाया है। उनको आर०एम०एस० का अनुभव है...

सभापति महोदय : अब आप मेहरबानी कर के बैठ जाइए।

श्री राम धन : एक आखरी वाक्य कहना चाहता हूं। उन का पिछली बार तबादला हो गया था लेकिन न मालूम विभाग ने उनको क्यों रोक दिया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन बातों पर माननीय मंत्री पूरी तरह से ध्यान दें।

16 hrs.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Madam Chairman, I am beholden to the House and Hon'ble Members who have taken keen interest in the debate and given me suggestions about the Ministry of Communications and the working of P & T Department. I am also grateful to those who have waited here to keep the quorum on so that Mr. Kachwai does not raise the question of quorum and we are able to discuss this demand.

Madam, this Department as has been said is one of the most deeply concerned with the totality of our population and even concerned with the rest of the world. It is one of those Departments of Government of India which comes in direct touch with the remotest corner of the country and therefore is always under test and trial.

My friends have advised me on liberalisation. I do not have enough time to go through much of the items suggested here but so far as the approach of this Department to labour problem is concerned, I have clearly made it known that we are for the working class unity and that we do not want division in the working class. One of our friends opposite tried to suggest that we had created a second federation and therefore we should wind up that federation and therefore the unity of the working class should be restored. Experienced trade unionist like Mr. Banerjee would agree with me that it is not so easy to do, to wind up that organisation and we have in fact no capacity to wind up any organisation. Lot of bad blood existed between the two federations and it was with great persuasion that two sat together with me to sort out this problem of Trade Union unity. With good-will on all hands and proper encouragement by the other side in the right direction it would be possible for us to establish once more in the P & T a united trade union movement to which all of us look forward with keen interest.

As far as I am concerned, I would treat that event as a red letter day in my life, that is if I could bring about that unity I will, however, spare no effort to such an end

One of our friends opposite said that I went to Gol Dakkhana and found out some letters undelivered. I do not know whether he was praising me or complaining.

SHRI S M BANERJEE : Praising.

SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA : The hon member, Shri Rattanlal Brahman, who spoke in Nepalese was complaining that whereas I found out that there were arrears and dak had not been delivered, I did not bother to see how many persons were absent on that day. I must say with a full sense of responsibility that the postal employees have to learn to be less absent. Absenteeism in the postal department is one of our greatest problems. I hope the other side will, in public interest, pull its weight with the working class to realise that a duty done is a prize in itself and that right follows duty As far as I am concerned, I am with the workers for all their rights, but in matters like arranged leave and holidays in order to earn a little more overtime, we cannot take a lenient view. This is the only department

where overtime need not be worked for ; it is just earned. On the telegraph side, in regard to what a telegraphist will get is 70 hours overtime but, if you calculate the total work and the total paid for these hours, the two will not tally. Yet there is overtime. I have known about overtime for work done beyond duty hours. But in the postal department, this is a perpetual malady and most of it is because there is a round-time arrangement and things are managed. There is also some responsibility resting on the workers in bringing about normalcy in this regard. I only hope that the other side will help us, and everybody will help us, to instil in the working force of the post and telegraph employees that sense of responsibility which has been there in a great measure but which has, of late, been corroded, specially during the last three or four years for many reasons, into which I need not go. Once we are able to restore that confidence which existed between the employees and the organisation, that is, the P & T Board, I hope it should be possible for us to give more efficient service to the people.

There have been complaints made about our functioning and these can broadly be divided into three or four heads. One is that we have not developed the entire country evenly in matters of tele-communication. Here we are conditioned by the funds available, the necessary cable and machine we should have to carry the voice from one end to the other. We have our Indian Telephone Industries. I was happy to hear from my friend who was a tele-communication engineer that we have reached the 50,000 line capacity on the cross bar exchange production. But I must warn him that we have not ; we have not gone beyond the 40,000 line capacity so far. We should by now have 100,000 lines every year ; but we have not been able to do it Consequently we do not have enough equipment to replace the outmoded equipment to bring about automatic exchanges and to link up the new lines and new places.

Similarly, the cable has another very sad story. The tele-communication department has two suppliers : one is the Indian Telephone Industries and the other the Teleprinter factory, both public sector undertakings, on the machine side. On the cable side, there is the Hindustan Cables, Rupnarainpur. This unfortunately has not been able to pick up production. This factory also produced only 40 per cent of its rated capacity. Instead of having 100 yards cable I got every year 40 yards and instead of 100,000 lines exchange equipment, I have only 40,000 lines equipment. Therefore, my performance could not be higher than forty per cent. Moreover funds available with us, with all the imports done and all the other sources tapped, are very meagre.

A lot of complaints were made about the working of telephones. But we have to see under what circumstances we are working. I invite the Members of Parliament to be good enough to visit the Delhi exchange in groups of five or seven ; we should very much welcome them and make arrangements to take you around and see things for themselves. It is a very difficult job that the girls handle. All of them sit close by each other and a lot of howling noise is on and they are disturbed and it is not easy to work. But they are doing their work there because our present accommodation is not in keeping with our needs ; it is not enough We are having a new building and I am sure that when we go over to that building it should be easier for us to manage things. This has been done over the last few years but the development has not been adequate on the building side to meet our requirements. So far as the workers' quarters are concerned, I plead guilty to the charge that we have not done our duty and it is my feeling that the postal department could have done something more for the employees, in the shape of more quarters, which we have not been able to do, but which, I assure this House, will be our effort to do now, with greater speed than before.

It is true that on the tele-communications side a line is down for seven days. What is the situation ? We have either overhead wires or coaxial cables or microwave. About overhead wire, I am sorry to say that my own State, U. P. leads in the theft of copper wire ; Bihar is second only. Thieves have on their priority list our wires as their first priority and for processionists telephone wires and post offices are the first charge of their errand. We are always open to this situation. Telephone wires are cut. Post offices are burnt. One suggestion was to change from copper to aluminium. It is easily said. Where is the aluminium ? I am a purchaser ; the Director General of Supplies and Disposals has got the demands of this Ministry and during the last three years we have not been able to get a

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

yard of aluminium wire. We go through him to the market, whereas the Electricity Boards of States purchase a lot of aluminium wire direct from the market at a much higher price than we can do. We are on the rated list and there is a rate contract between the DGSD and the user and we have to go through that process. I explained how the State electricity boards are able to get ACSR while I do not get. Now, I have substituted iron wire.

SHRI D. D DESAI : How much wire do you require ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : If my friend can give me at the rates approved by the DGSD we can talk that over tomorrow and we can purchase for Rs. 100,000 or Rs. 200,000, as he likes. It can be done as early as he likes. I am a purchaser.

Now, so far as that particular story is concerned, I will give an example. Hapur to Bulandshahr overhead line was cut down ; we had no wire and so we put the steel wire. The conductivity of steel wire is the lowest. It hardly works. It is there because nothing else is available. (*Interruption*) Therefore, I must tell you and own before you—I do not want to mislead the House by saying that we can manage things in a nice manner—that as long as these thefts occur, as long as the open wire system is there, as long as we do not convert the open wire into underground cable, as long as we do not have a proper micro-wave system, as long as we do not produce these things in this country on a scale which would be commensurate with the needs of this country, we are going to be in great trouble about this whole matter.

I have been advised sometimes by some of my friends about the total number of calls that have not been made. Statistics are there, and they are nowhere to your satisfaction But even one call missed, I think, is enough to charge us for inefficiency. But you will give me the credit on the score that the statistics are totally different and are not as poor as you pointed out. For instance, in Assam Circle, it was 85 per cent effective calls of the calls booked. From Assam, I will come down to Uttar Pradesh where it is 71 per cent. Uttar Pradesh in everything is always behind. So it is behind in this particular thing also. But I must congratulate the people of the State of Tamil Nadu for being very much alert in everything including payment of rentals. We in Uttar Pradesh there also are lagging behind very much. Bihar does not leave us alone ; it continues to follow us !

My point is, the State of Tamil Nadu is the one State where efficiency is the highest ; the work-days lost are the least, because they produce the type of workers, they have that type of society which is disciplined, which looks to the national interests and works from that perspective. Therefore, we have a very nice working force there. In any case, so far as the other aspects are concerned, I have been told that I have stopped giving you the phonogram paper, that is which is a confirmatory copy of the phonogram It costs 86 paise, and it was going to give a lot of losses On the one hand, I am advised that I must stop my losses On the other hand I am being told that I must give you those copies Well, I am prepared to give you the copies , but one thing is to be assured. Now, 86 paise is the cost of giving you one copy I am prepared to give it at 80 paise I will lose only six paise. If the House will permit me, I can do that. But that will make it from 40 to 80 , twice We are presently paying only 40 paise The losses are already very high You are asking me to be commercial, to look after the business interests, on the one hand, in the proper way On the other hand, you cannot ask me to be as spendthrift or be as expensive as anybody would like me to be.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Can you assure us that the telegrams will be sent in time at least ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Mr Banerjee will be helping me a great deal in having these telegrams sent. I do not know how much influence he carries with the telegraphists, because that is part of the union which his friends do not control. Therefore, he may not have that much influence there However, as an old friend of mine—we have been co-workers in the Defence Employees' Federation—he will help me to see that the telegraphists do not take idle time yet and do not send the wires on. They do not have the lines down as they usually have in spite of the mechanics saying that the line is not down ; all that will not happen. Anyway, Mr.

Banerjee and I have been together for a long time, and therefore, it will be better if we do not twit each other. (*Interruption*)

Now, I have already told you that there have been 24,000 cases of theft of our lines. That is our greatest difficulty. Then, I would like to tell you that our factories are not producing as much as they can. But what happens ? I do not get steel. The Joint Plant Committee says so much of steel will be given to you, but steel is not there. I am not complaining against anybody. But as things are, there is the shortage of raw material especially on the steel side, and there are idle hours and low production. Therefore, my factories do not produce all that they can. So far as the ITI is concerned, we are looking seriously into why the BTM agreement and collaboration terms have not succeeded in becoming effective So far as the shortage of production there is concerned, it is under review and we hope we should be able to make up for that leeway and try to build our whole machinery in such a manner so that we can reach the rated capacity.

SHRI R. V. BADE . What about Madhya Pradesh ?

SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA : It comes fourth in the matter of theft of wires ! The pending list there is very small compared to other States. In all places, we are trying to change them into automatic exchanges. For that, buildings have to be constructed and so on I am afraid that before the end of the fourth plan, we would not be able to achieve that pace of development which the country expects of us,

Regarding the Telephone Advisory Committee, I want to introduce a system whereby the advisory function will be available to the department at all levels. I want to associate the trade unions also with these advisory committees, so that they can hear the criticism of the public directly and take note of it.

SHRI R. N. SHARMA (Dhanbad) : I hope they will react.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : They are also human beings and they will react.

I have been told that I do not care about rural areas. The number of post offices in rural areas in 1947 was 22,116. In 1971, it is 1,05,433.

I have been told that I do not look after my business well. If you want me to increase the prices of postcards and inland letters. I would be the happiest to do so. We have tried to avoid it in spite of great need for money, especially in view of the influx of Bangladesh refugees.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो मूल्य बढ़ायें हैं, उन को कम कर दीजिए।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : It will not be possible to reduce the existing prices in any manner, because the wages, salaries and handling charges are so high. A post card costs us 20·3 paise against a revenue of 10 paise. An inland letter costs us 21.48 paise against 15 paise. A Registered newspaper costs us 29.90 paise against a revenue of 3·50 paise. A printed book costs us 32.39 paise against a revenue of 15.80. A money order costs us 136.94 paise, but we get back only 114.70 paise. Telephone is the only thing which makes up the losses and is helping the department to show a small surplus of Rs. 9 crores, which also may be eaten up because of the Pay Commission's recommendations and so many other demands made by the employees. Operational costs and cost of all stationery such as paper are going up. I do not know how much surplus will, really remain at the end of the year. We will however, try to bring in as much efficiency and economy as possible.

Though I have not been able to deal with every point raised, I have taken the general advice of the House for more efficiency and economy and better service to the people. An hon. member said, some post office was closed for political reasons. We have no such complaint on record. If a complaint is made, I shall certainly get it examined impartially. There should be no political consideration at all in the matter of opening or closing of post offices, so long as this Government under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi is here to lead this country. We do not have anything of that type. These are small mercies and if we depend on these small for mercies our political power then God alone help us.

My friends from Assam and Mr. Banerjee from U. P. talked about commemorative stamps. Our capacity to issue commemorative stamps is limited by the capacity of Nasik press to

[Shri H. N. Bahuguna]

print. In this year they have already 26 stamps which were committed much earlier than the general elections came and I do not think we can add to that list. Therefore, with great reluctance I said 'no' to my Governor in U.P. and other friends about the great poet and leader Shri A. P. Sen about whose stamp Mr. Banerjee referred to. It would be a great matter of satisfaction if I could do it. Some friends have also said about Tipu Sultan, Sheikh Mujibar Rehman, etc. All these commemorative stamps are good. But may I suggest one thing and I would seek the advice of the House on that and that of the Philatelic Advisory Committee. We should like to project India more than Indians through our commemorative stamps. If we could project India through those stamps it would be very much better. I do not say forget our old great men. But it looks to me balance has been in favour of men than India. If we could project India—flowers, fauna, geographical beauties, cultural aspects, folk dances—through our commemorative stamps that would be a much better thing. I am committing this matter to Philatelic Committee for its consideration and advice. I will refer all these suggestions once again to the Philatelic Committee but I am not sure if Nasik Press will be able to do this because its capacity is limited.

The last thing that I should like to say is that the postal employees have responded to me so far very very well. I invited them. They came together and I expect some results will come and unity will come to them. Mr. Banerjee was referring about the 1968 strike and its punishment. I may assure him that one of the first things that I did on joining the office was to order that no charge-sheet and explanation with reference to 1968 strike pending consideration be taken note of and similarly so far as the cases are concerned—about 500 cases are there in which Government appeals or cases in the original courts are pending—all these persons, excepting a few, are back on their jobs. This is a strange phenomenon. As a trade-unionist—speaking for myself—not committing the Government I cannot possibly do it because this has to be seen by the other Ministry. Once I have taken them in service it would look odd to prosecute them in the court of law. I do not know what will be the result. This incongruity is there and I have not been able to find a solution. We are on it and Mr. Banerjee can trust me with the job so far as it goes and we will do our very best.

The second thing I did on joining was about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have ordered a special recruitment to fill up all the backlog vacancies.

There are a lot of vacancies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which have not been filled up all these years and there is a backlog. After every three years they are gone. I have said that all the backlog be completed within six months. Orders have already been issued and special recruitment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be done Where a Scheduled Tribe candidate is not available, that vacancy will be passed over to the Scheduled Castes or where a Scheduled Caste candidate is not available, the vacancy will go to the Scheduled Tribes if they are in a majority.

About my hon friend's suggestion about the extra-departmental employees and giving the Scheduled Castes a major hand in them, we will certainly keep that in mind, consider that aspect and try to give them, if not more, at least their quota on the reservation pattern in that also.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : What about the complaint of the Chief Minister of Andhra ?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I have already said that there are a lot of deficiencies in this department. I am not one of those who will say that the Chief Minister of Andhra was not right when he made that complaint. We are trying to do the job. We are trying to remove the difficulties. But the difficulties are many The difficulty is of space, of late running of trains, of late going of a plane For six months the Indian Airlines was in trouble ; so, we were in trouble because our dak used to be taken by them. If Upper India Express comes 12 hours late, my dak from Calcutta is one day late in Delhi. If a train is late, I am late. Yet, I have no hand in running the trains. Late running of trains is not a new thing today. Similarly, some friends told me that we provide third class compartments instead of mail vans. That is the railway's business. I have taken up the matter with the Railways and I have met my colleague, the Railway

Minister. I am more than sure that my colleague, Shri Ramamurthyia, is doing the needful in the matter.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : If telephone bills could be sent by registered post to subscribers and a receipt obtained, as is done in the case of electricity bills and other important bills, a lot of inconvenience will be saved and there will be no disconnections of telephones in a wrong manner.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : I would keep in mind the suggestion of my hon. friend. I cannot right away say whether we can do it or not. We will see and do whatever is possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Send him at least by registered post.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Shri Banerjee was worried about the STD. A lot of mechanism and capital investment will be needed to do what he wants to do. Let us start with the STD and try to tell our friends to be kind to us and not to misuse it when they are our guests. I know, they do it They have done it to me and they will do it to any Member of Parliament. When the constituents come, they are bound to use it.

We are dealing with more than 500,000 workers. It is a labour-intensive department. The trade union movement in this field is the oldest. So far there was an equation of fear between the union and the officers of the department. The officers feared the unions. I hate fear. I told my colleagues in the department that they need not have any fear. They should have awe, reverence, respect for the unions and trade unionism for that is an integral part of our democratic functioning. We will never penalise or victmise any trade union worker. But I have told them that there should be no element of fear in dealing effectively with matters connected with discipline and efficient functioning of the department. I am happy that both the federations have also jointly agreed that inefficiency and indiscipline cannot be hidden behind the garb of trade unionism. I have, therefore, every hope that we will improve our functioning and when we come before this august House and you next time it will be my endeavour to come with a better shape and a better face, though the task is stupendous. In that I solicit the cooperation of the whole House.

With these words, I beg of the House to accept the Demands.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभी राजधानियों के साथ यहां से सीधी लाइन है, भोपाल के साथ नहीं है।

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : If I were to speak on every individual question that was raised, I will require at least 2½ hours. But I can assure him that in Bhopal, the automatic exchange is coming very soon. We are already building it up there. The machines are being made available and Bhopal, as soon as, these automotic machines are installed, will have the S.T.D

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : But it should be air-conditioned.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Yes. In Rampur, it is not air-conditioned. Therefore, Nawabzada is right.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demands Nos. 90, 94 and 145 relating to the Ministry of Communications."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary

[Mr. Chairman]

to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 91, 92, 93 and 144 relating to the Ministry of Communications."

The motion was adopted

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16 39 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communication dated 28th June, 1971, from the Special Railway Magistrate and Magistrate First Class, Bhopal :—

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri B. S. Chowhan, Member, Lok Sabha, was tried at Bhopal before me on charges under Sections 120 and 128, Indian Railways Act. On the 28th June, 1971, after a trial lasting for one day, I found him guilty of above offences and sentenced him to imprisonment for one day."

16.40 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72—*Contd.*
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 63 to 67 and 132 relating to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You said, "Labour and Rehabilitation". Has "Employment" been omitted ?

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,64,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 64—DIRECTOR GENERAL, MINES SAFETY

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,89,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Director General, Mines Safety'."

DEMAND NO. 6 — LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,01,73,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 66—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved ;

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,64,97,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 67—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,67,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,57,60,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation'."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Mohammad Ismail.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे आपने मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर की ग्रान्ट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। कुछ और कहने से पहले मैं यह साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री जो है वह कांग्रेस सरकार की एक मिनिस्ट्री है जिस कांग्रेस सरकार की पालिसी धनतन्त्र कायम करने की पालिमी है और इस पालिमी के मातहत यह मिनिस्ट्री चल रही है—आज से ही नहीं बल्कि पिछले 20-22 सालो से चल रही है, यही एक आधार है और इसी आधार पर चल रही है। इस मिनिस्ट्री की पालिसी प्रो-एम्प्लायर्स पालिसी है और यह चीज बिलकुल साफ है। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के बारे में इस सरकार की प्रो-एम्प्लायर्स पालिसी क्यों है। आज तक इस देश में इस सरकार ने कोई नेशनल मिनिमम वेज फिक्स नहीं की है। कम से कम तनख्वाह यहां के मजदूर को क्या मिलेगी, क्या उसका आधार होगा, यह बात सरकार आज तक तय नहीं कर पाई है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मजदूरों की सर्विस कंडीशन्स की तरफ मंत्रालय ने ध्यान नहीं दिया जो इसका सबसे पहला कर्तव्य था। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि सरकार की प्रो-एम्प्लायर पालिसी है। कोई यूनीफार्म पालिसी, सर्विस कंडीशंस समारे देश के अन्दर एक किस्म की नहीं है। स्टेट टु स्टेट अलग-अलग पालिसी है, पब्लिक सैक्टर में अलग और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में अलग पालिसी चलती है। इसके माने हैं कि मालिकों को यह हक दे दिया गया है कि जितने रास्ते में पाओ मजदूर का शोषण करो, जितनी तनख्वाह चाहो दो, जैसी चाहो सर्विस कंडीशन रखो, यह तुम्हारा पूरा अधिकार है, स्टेटों और मालिकों तथा पब्लिक सैक्टर को अधिकार है। कोई यूनिफौर्मिटी देश में नहीं है। सरकार को मौडल एम्प्लायर की तरह से एक आदर्श मजदूरों की सर्विस कंडीशन और मिनिमम वेज के बारे में देश के सामने रखना चाहिए था ताकि दूसरे ऐम्प्लायर उसको फोलो करते। लेकिन यह भी नहीं किया है। जो सरकारी लेबर विभिन्न राज्यों में रखे जाते हैं उनका मिनिमम वेज भी स्टेट टु स्टेट डिफर करता है। कही मिनिमम वेज 1 रु० 12 आना, कही 2 रु०, कही दो रु० 35 पैसे और कहीं 2.50 पैसे है। सेन्टर की तरफ से जो मजदूर रखे जाते हैं स्टेट के अन्दर उसमें भी जोन टु जोन अलग-अलग किस्म के रेट्स हैं। हालांकि सब चीज आप सेन्ट्रली कंट्रोल करते हैं, किस स्टेट में कितनी तरक्की होगी, फाइनेंस का सेन्ट्रल कंट्रोल ला एण्ड आर्डर का कन्ट्रोल सेन्टर से ही होता है, लेकिन मजदूरो की सर्विस कंडीशन्स और उनके मिनिमम वेज के बारे में केन्द्र का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। स्टेट जो चाहती है विनिमम वेज देती है इंडस्ट्रीवाइस, जो इंडस्ट्री चाहती है अपनी तरफ से करती है, कोई कोआर्डिनेट फंक्शन सेन्टर का नहीं हैं, और न कोई डायरेक्शन है, और न मिनिस्ट्री उस पर अमल कर पायी है। यह सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट की नहीं, कांग्रस की पालिसी है जो प्रो-ऐम्प्लायर है और जिसको यह सरकार चला रही है।

इसी के साथ साथ प्रो-ऐम्प्लायर पालिसी चलाने की और वजह यह है कि आज मालिकों को कारखाने बन्द करने के हक हैं। वर्क लोड बढ़ाते

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

हैं, आटोमैटिक मशीनें लाते हैं, यह उनको पूरा अधिकार है। जूट मिलों के जो मालिक हैं उनको माडर्नाइज करने के लिए, नई मशीनें लाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से मदद दी गयी है। नई मशीनें लाकर आदमी कम करो, पैदावार बढ़ाओ, मुनाफा ज्यादा करो। टैक्सटाइल में यही किया गया है, माडर्नाइज करने के लिए ऐसा किया गया है। इसी तरह से जूट इंडस्ट्री में किया गया है। यह आज पालिसी है। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूं कि ऐम्प्लायर के लाभ के लिए यह पालिसी है, मजदूरों की भलाई के लिए नहीं। मालिकों को पूरा मौका है माडर्नाइज करके मजदूरों की छटाई करें। मजदूर अगर लड़ेंगे तो इंडीसिप्लिन्ड कहलायेंगे, कहा जायगा कि देश का नुकसान करते हैं, उन पर तरह तरह के इल्जाम लगाये जाते हैं। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होता है कि आज टेक्सटाइल मिलों के बन्द होने से दो ढाई लाख मजदूर बेकार हैं। महाराष्ट्र में, बंगाल में, मध्य प्रदेश में टैक्सटाइल मिल्स बन्द हैं जिसके कारण लाखों की तादाद में मजदूर आज बेकार हैं, उनके लिए आज कोई काम नहीं है। एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि गरीबी हटायेंगे, बेकारी हटायेंगे और उसके लिए 50 करोड़ रु० दिया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ टैक्सटाइल मिलें बन्द हैं जिनमें दो, ढाई लाख आदमी काम करते हैं पूरे देश में। लेकिन उनके लिए आज कोई भी इन्तजाम सरकार की तरफ से नहीं है। बल्कि मालिकों के हाथों में छोड़ दिया गया है। मालिक आज यह कहते हैं कि अगर रिट्रेंचमेंट मानते हो, डियरनेस एलाउन्स और वेज कम करना मानते हो, तब हम मिल खोलेंगे, अगर डियरनैस एलाउन्स आधा लोगे, तब मिल खोलते हैं, 200 आदमी छांटें जाएंगे तब हम मिल खोलेंगे। आपिनली, खुले तौर पर वे यह बातें कह रहे हैं और यहां सरकार हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठी है, मिनिस्ट्री ऐसे ही बैठी है और उसका कोई इलाज नहीं कर रही है। वे मजदूरों को लूट रहे हैं, धनिक लोग और बड़े बड़े लोग उनको लूट रहे हैं और इसलिए अगर हम यह कहें कि धनिकों के स्वार्थों के लिए सरकार है, उनको बचाने के लिए सरकार है, तो आज इसमें बुराई क्या है। आज बंगाल में इंजीनियरिंग फैक्टरीज बन्द हैं, दो सौ से ज्यादा इंजीनियरिंग फैक्टरियां बन्द हैं, उनको खुलवाने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। मालिक फैक्टरियां चलाते हैं और उन से ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन लेते हैं और अपना मुनाफा पूरा करने बाद फिर वह यह कोशिश करते हैं कि छटाई की जाय और कारखानें बन्द कर दिये जाएं। वे मुनाफा कमाकर बैठ जाते हैं और कारखाने बन्द कर देते हैं और इसके लिए यह हमारी मिनिस्ट्री कुछ नहीं करती है। यह ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करती है जिससे कि ऐसे मालिकों को पकड़ा जाए और उनको सजा दी जाए। ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में अगर जाओ तो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को इतनी पावर नहीं है कि वह कुछ कह सके। अगर कोई एम्प्लायर से कह सकता है कि तुमने यह ठीक नहीं किया है, तो वह कहना है कि जाओ तुमको जो करना है कर लो। मामला ट्रिब्यूनल में जायेगा, ट्रिब्यूनल कई वर्ष तक चलेगा और चार साल तक वह मामला घसीटेगा। उसके बाद मामला हाईकोर्ट में जाएगा और फिर वहां दो वर्ष और लग जाएंगें और अगर वहां भी वे हार जाते हैं तो फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मामला जाता है और वर्षों लटका रहता है और एम्प्लायर्स इस तरह से मजदूरों को तग कर रहे हैं। कोई क्लोज्ड फैक्टरी को खोलने के लिए सीरियस नही है।

हमारा जो इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट है, उसके अन्दर कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है जिससे इन मालिकों को पकड़ा जाए। यह जो कानून है यह इतना ढीला है, इतना कमजोर है, जिसको लेकर मालिक आज फैक्टरियां बन्द कर रहे हैं और सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती। अभी हाल में मैंने बंगाल के अन्दर देखा है कि लेबर कमिश्नर यह कहता है कि फैक्टरीज बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिएं और यह नाजायज बात है। जब वह मालिक से इनके खोलने के लिए कहता है तो वह कहता है कि चाहे जो करना हो करो, हम फैक्टरीज नहीं खोलेंगे। जब हमसे लेबर कमिश्नर

ने यह कहा कि क्या किया जाए तो हमने कहा कि गंगा में कूद पड़ो।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह (मुरैना) : तो वह मरा नहीं।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : नहीं वह जिन्दा है। हर महीने उसको तनख्वाह भेजी जाती है। यह मिनिस्ट्री भी जिन्दा है और खाडिलकर साहब अभी आकर बैठे हैं। यह हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हो रहा है ? इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट है, इसको इस तरह से तब्दील कीजिए जिससे कि मालिक फैक्टरीज बन्द न कर सकें। अगर मैटीरियल्स की कमी की वजह से फैक्टरीज बन्द होती है तो गवर्नमेंट को मदद करनी चाहिए और अगर मिसमेनेजमेंट की वजह से बन्द होती है, तो सजा दूसरी तरह से देनी चाहिए। सरकार को उस फैक्टरी को ले लेना चाहिए और लेकर चलाना चाहिए। अगर कोई इन्डस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स है और लेबर कमिश्नर उसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, तो सेन्टर को इन्टरवीन करना चाहिए और उस मिल को चलवाना चाहिए।

आज कोल माइन्स मे यह हो रहा है कि फैक्टरीज बन्द कर देते हैं और वेजेज भी नहीं देते है। चार चार, पांच पाच और छः छः हफ्तों की वेजेज नहीं देते है और मिलों को बन्द करके मालिक भाग जाते हैं। सैकड़ों ऐसी कालरीज बन्द पड़ी हैं आसंसोल में। इसी तरह से सेन रैले सायकिल की एक फैक्टरी है, जो कि बन्द पड़ी है हालांकि उसकी आठ लाख साइकिलें बिकती है। साइकिल की जो कम्पनी है, उसने खोलने के लिए क्या शर्त रखी है। पहली शर्त लगाई कि छटाई मान लो। कुछ लोगों को हम छांटेंगे। दूसरी शर्त यह रखी कि तुम इन्सेन्टिव अलाउंस मे कुछ कमी को मान लो। अगर मानोगे तो फैक्टरी चलायेंगे, नहीं तो बन्द कर देगे। नतीजा यह हुआ कि फैक्टरी बन्द हो गई। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का लेबर कमिश्नर भी कुछ नहीं कर पाया। सेन्टर से कहते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि स्टेट का मामला है। स्टेट से कहते है तो कोई बात नहीं सुनता। तब आखिर होगा क्या ? एक एम्प्लायर अगर इस तरह से करे तो उसको सजा कैसे मिलेगी।

जो आपका कानून है वह इतना डिफेक्टिव है जिसकी वजह से मालिकों को प्रोटेक्शन मिलता है, साहस मिलता है और हिम्मत मिलती है। डेढ़ महीने से फैक्ट्री बन्द की हुयी है। आसनसोल में स्ट्राइक का आज काल दिया गया, मजदूर उस फैक्टरी बन्दी के प्रतिवाद में हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। तब भी सरकार कुछ कहती नहीं है। यह तो हालत है। जहां तक फैक्टरी कानून का ताल्लुक है वह बहुत पुराना हो गया है। मालिक मशीनें खराब रखते हैं, नई मशीनें नहीं लगाते हैं। काम बढ़ाते हैं और एक्सीडेन्ट्स बढ़ाते हैं। मजदूरों पर वर्क-लोड बढ़ता है, फैक्टरी कानून में ऐसा कुछ नहीं है जिसके मुताबिक इसमें इन्टरवीन किया जा सके। फैक्टरियों में पानी नहीं है, पाखाना नही है, कैन्टीन नही है, सफाई नहीं है, हवा का बन्दोबस्त नहीं हैं, हालांकि फैक्टरी एक्ट में लिखा हुआ है। पुराने जमाने का फैक्टरी एक्ट है। फैक्टरी इन्सपेक्टर मालिक से कहता है कि यह-यह लिखा हुआ है। मालिक कहता है कि लिखा रहने दो, सब ठीक चलता है। अगर इसका प्रतिवाद किया जाय तो उसकी कोई सुनता नहीं है। इस लिए इस फैक्टरी एक्ट में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिये, इसमें तबदीली लाने की जरूरत है, जिसमें वर्कर्स को प्रोटेक्शन मिले। आज मजदूरों का वर्कलोड बढ़ाकर सड़ी-सी मशीनें लगाकर उनसे दो-तीन मशीनें चलाने को कहा जाता हैं। इससे एक्सीडेन्ट्स बढ़ रहे है, इतने ज्यादा एक्सीडेन्ट हो रहे हैं, जिसकी हद नहीं है। स्टेट इन्शोरेंस के लोग जाते हैं तो मालिक उसको छिपा देता है। एक्सीडेंट रिपोर्ट भी नही देता। अगर मजदूर इ. एस आइ. सें रिपोर्ट करता है और मालिक से पूछा जाता है तो वह कह देता है, झूठी रिपोर्ट कर दी है, कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह धांधली हो रही है।

इसके बाद इ. एस. आइ. का मामला लीजिए। मालिक अपना कंट्रीब्यूशन नहीं देता है, मजदूरों का पैसा तनख्वाह से कट जाता है, मालिक जमा

[श्री महोम्मद इस्माइल]

नहीं करता है, जिसकी वजह से मजदूरों को कोई दवाई नहीं मिलती है, उनको कोई हरजाना नहीं मिलता है। मजदूरों की ये शिकायतें हैं लेकिन इस एक्ट के मुताबिक उन मालिकों को सजा देने का या उनको ठीक करने का कोई तरीका नहीं है। करोड़ों रुपया इसमें लगा हुआ है, लेकिन इसका कोई इन्तजाम नहीं होता है।

जहां तक प्राविडेन्ट फण्ड का सवाल है—15 करोड़ रुपये मजदूरों का मालिकों ने मार दिया। इसके लिये कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। अगर मजदूर हड़ताल करते हैं, लड़ाई करते हैं, तो कोई सुनता नहीं है। जब मालिक चोरी करके रखता है तो उसको सजा तक नहीं दी जाती, केस तक नहीं चलता है। उन्होंने 15 करोड़ रुपया प्रावीडेंट फण्ड का मार कर रखा हुआ है। कल के ही अखबार में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से यह निकला है। इसका पूरा बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए ताकि कानून के मुताबिक जो भी मालिक पैसा मारे, उनको सख्त से सख्त सजा दी जाय, ऐसी तबदीली कानून में लानी चाहिए।

इ. एस. आइ. का मेडिकल स्टोर—वहां की शिकायत सुनकर आपको ताजुब होगा। इ. एस. आई. की जो दवा की दुकानें हैं वहां के लिए जब डाक्टर इ. एस. आई. के मेम्बरों को चिट्ठी देते है और वह स्टोरों में जाते हैं तो दवायें नही मिलती हैं। स्टोर वाले के पास आते हैं तो वहा जवाब मिलता है कि हम कहां से दें, हमारे पास दवाइयां नहीं हैं। यह परेशानी आमतौर पर मजदूरों को अनुभव करनी पड़ रही है।

एक और बहुत बड़ी शिकायत है। ई. एस. आई के जो डाक्टर हैं उनके पास मजदूरों के पैनेल हैं और उस पैनल पर 750 आदमी हो सकते हैं। लेकिन देखा गया है कि एक डाक्टर के पैनेल पर पन्द्रह पन्द्रह सौ मजदूर है। उनको 20 रुपये का रेट मिलता है। पन्द्रह पन्द्रह सौ मजदूर पैनल पर होते हैं। बंगाल की सरकार ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी। उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह चीज बताई है। जहां 750 रजिस्टर होने चाहिएँ वहां पन्द्रह सौ रजिस्टर किए गये हैं। चूंकि वह कांग्रेस का लीडर है या मेम्बर है, इसलिये उसको कह दिया जाता है कि तुम लगाओ पंद्रह सौ, देखा जायगा। यह नही होना चाहिये।

जहां तक स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्ज का सम्बन्ध है उसमें देखा गया है कि सजा देने वाला भी मालिक ही होता है, इल्जाम लगाने वाला भी वही होता है, इनक्वायरी करने वाला भी वही होता है और ससपेंड करने वाला भी वही होता है। सब हक उसको ही आपने दे रखे है। इन स्टैंडिंग आईर्ज में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन होने चाहियें। जिस पर चाहता है वह इल्जाम लगा देता है और इल्जाम लगा कर स्टैंडिंग आईर्ज के मुताबिक वह कमेटी सेट अप कर देता है और इनक्वायरी कर लेता है और सजा भी वही दे लेता है। कानून की दृष्टि से वह कहता है कि उसने लीगल काम किया है। कानपुर की मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। जे० के० रेअन की एक चिट्ठी निकली है। उसमे बताया गया कि मजदूर को उन्होंने दो दिन के लिए ससपैंड किया और यह कह कर किया कि इनक्वायरी से सबूत मिल गया। इसके खिलाफ तमाम मजदूर खड़े हो गये और उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया। मालिक की गुस्सा आ गया और उसने कारखाना बन्द कर दिया। मालिकान का एक बयान छपा है जिसमें यूनियन पर इल्जाम लगाया गया है कि यूनियन इस तरह से कर रही थी लेकिन यूनियन का कहना है कि वही इल्जाम लगाने वाला था, उसी ने लीडर के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी की और उसी ने ससपैंड भी किया। यह मजदूरों का हक था कि वे विरोध करते। उन्होने ऐसा किया तो ठीक किया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्ज हैं इनमें आप बुनियादी तबदीली करें।

अब मैं रिहैबिलिटेशन के मसले पर आता हूँ। पुराने रिफ्यूजीज का मसला हल भी नही हुआ है कि नये रिफ्यूजी आने शुरू हो गये हैं। एक कमेटी बनाई गयी थी। उसकी जब रिपोर्ट आयी तो पता नहीं उसको लागू किया गया या नहीं किया गया। उसने दो तीन रिपोर्टें दीं और उनको कहां तक लागू किया गया इसका

कुछ पता नहीं है। अब जो नये रिफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं मुझे पता चला है कि उनको चावल दे दिए जाते हैं पकाने के लिए और खाने के लिए। अब आप ही बतायें कि वे कहां जाकर उन चावलों को पकायेंगे। उनके पास लकड़ी नही है। पेड़ काट काट कर वे इस चावल को पकाते हैं। किसी के छप्पर पर से लकड़ी उठाकर और उसको जला कर वे चावल पकाते और खाते हैं। लाखों इंसान अगर इस तरह से पेड़ काट काट कर चावल पकाना शुरू कर देंगे तो कहां से लकड़ी आती रहेगी। उनको कह दिया जाता है कि घूमते रहो और चावल ले जाओ।

मुकामी जो संस्थायें है और जो वालंटरी तौर पर उनकी मदद करना चाहती है उनको रिकगनाइज नही किया जाता है। वहां भी राजनीति चलाई जा रही है। कांग्रेस विरोधी दल की कोई सस्था होती है तो उस पर एतबार नही किया जाता और उसको रिकगनाइज नहीं किया जाता है। हमारे दल वाले अगर उनकी सेवा करना चाहते है तो उनको मौका ही नही दिया जाता है।

लाखों करोड़ों रुपये की दवाइयां भी इन रिफ्यूजीज के लिए आ रही है। एक आशुतोष घोष है जिन्होंने इन दवाइयों को रखने के लिए गोदाम खोल दिया है और वहां इन दवाइयों को रखा गया है.....

सभापति महोदय : जो इस सदन में नही है, उसका नाम नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं नाम नही लेता हूं। एक भद्र पुरुष है, एक शरीफ आदमी है जिसके पास ये दवायें आ रही हैं और उसने इन दवाओं को अपने गोदाम में रखा है। उसके दो दरवाजे है। पता ही नहीं चलता है इन दरवाजों से जो लारियां दवायें लेकर निकलती हैं वे दवायें रिफ्यूजीज तक पहुँच रही हैं या नही। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

आपने एक पेंशन स्कीम निकाली है। पेंशन स्कीम के बारे में आपने दो महीने का समय दिया है और कहा है कि इसके अन्दर अन्दर मजदूर इसके बारे में फैसला कर लें। लोग इसको समझ भी नहीं पाये हैं कि यह क्या है। इसको वे डिसकस कर रहे हैं, इसके बारे में बातचीत कर रहे हैं। आपने कह दिया है कि इस समय के अन्दर मान लेंगे तो होगी नही तो नहीं होगी। लोगों को आप समझने का मौका भी नहीं दे रहे है। इस तरह से लेबर मिनिस्टरी की तरफ से जो काम हो रहा है यह ठीक नहीं है।

17 hrs.

आज मजदूरों की जो स्ट्राइक्स हो रही हैं और दूसरे झंझट हो रहे है, उसका कारण क्या है? मालिक और डिपार्टमेंट के अफसर जिस यूनियन को चाहते है, उसको रेकगनाइज कर देते है, लेकिन मजदूर नही समझते है कि वह उनकी यूनियन है। इसीलिए मजदूरों की राय लेकर, सिक्रेट बैलेट के द्वारा, यूनियनों को रेकगनाइज करने की मांग की गई है, यानी जिस यूनियन को ज्यादा मजदूर वोट दे उसी को सरकार रेकगनाइज करे और उसी को मालिकों को रेकगनाइज करना चाहिए। तभी यह मसला हल हो सकता है। बरौनी में मजदूरों की स्ट्राइक हुई, जो 33 दिन चली। रेकगनाइज्ड यूनियन उस स्ट्राइक में शामिल नहीं थी। उस यूनियन के नेताओं की हिम्मत नहीं हुई कि वे मजदूरों के बीच में जाकर उनसे बात करें। अगर वह मजदूरों की चुनी हुई यूनियन होती, तो उसके नेता मजदूरों में जा सकते और उनसे बात कर सकते। लेकिन इन रेकगनाइज की गई यूनियनों के नेता जेनेरल-मैनेजरों, मालिकों और रेलवे बोर्ड के पाकेट में होते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत समय ले लिया है। अब यह समाप्त करें।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : जहां तक एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों का सवाल है, उनमें बहुत धांधली मची हुई हैं। उस डिपार्टमेंट में खुली घूसखोरी होती है। जो आदमी वहां पैसा देता है, उनका नाम नौकरी के लिए भेज दिया जाता है और जो पैसा नहीं देता है, उसका नाम लिस्ट में पड़ा रहता है। एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों की तरफ से

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

बताया जाता है कि उनके पास इतने अनएम्प्लायड आदमी रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये आये। सवाल तो यह है कि उनमें से कितने लोगों को काम दिलाया गया। इसके अलावा एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज जिन नामों को भेजता है, गवर्नमेंट के डिपार्टमेंट उनको नहीं मानते हैं। इसलिए कानून में यह तब्दीली की जानी चाहिए कि किसी इलाके में जो मुकामी लोग एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में अपना नाम रजिस्टर करायें, सिर्फ उन्ही के नाम भेजें जायें और कारखानों और सरकारी डिपार्टमेंट में सिर्फ उन्हीं की भर्ती की जाये।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : दिल्ली में होटल कर्मचारियों की हडताल चल रही है। इसकी वजह यह है कि लेबर कमिश्नर और एम्प्लायर्ज के साथ पहले जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ था, उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली के लेबर कमिश्नर कहते हैं कि मालिक लोग हमारी बात नही सुनते हैं। इसी वजह से आज कनाट प्लेस के सब होटल बन्द हैं। आज उनका इन्साफ कौन करेगा? इस लिए सैंट्रल लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को इसमें इन्टरवीन करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य की कोई बात रिकार्ड पर नही जायेगी।—श्री बी. के. दास चौधरी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नही है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि अगर सदन में फिर कोरम नहीं होगा, तो वह सदन को एजार्न कर देंगे।

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I beg to move :

> That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1.

> [Failure to allow 50% off season wage to seasonal labour in sugar factories. (8)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1.

> [Failure to improve the condition of the labour depot in Gorakhpur and to continue it as the most important institution for supply of labour to various needy parts in India. (10)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1.

> [Failure to separate the Ministry of Labour from the Ministry of Rehabilitation in view of excessive work of rehabilitation caused by the influx of eight million refugees from Bangla Desh. (11)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1.

> [Failure to appoint a new Wage Board for sugar industry labour, so that its report may come in time and make up for the delay of 4 years in the last Wage Board report. (12)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1.

> [Failure to increase the dearness allowance in spite of rise in cost of living index. (13)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1.

> [Failure to recognise All India Federation of Railway Coolies and remove their grievances. (14)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make suitable amendments in the rules governing payment of bonus to labourers, (15)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs 100.

[Failure to check the misuse of the Provident Fund deposits of the Labourers. (16)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct residential quarters for labourers. (17)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make amendments in the rules governing payment of bonus to labourers working in the seasonal factories. (18)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to lay down a definite policy for the payment of "retaining allowance" to the labourers working in seasonal factories. (19)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check the tendency of factory-owners to declare "lay-off" and close the factory arbitrarily with a view to causing hardship to the labourers (20)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the policy regarding rehabilitation of refugees. (21)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation' be Reduced by Rs. 100.

[Lack of a definite policy to ameliorate the lot of refugees in various parts of Madhya Pradesh. (22)]

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Unemployment problem among labourers till the end of Fourth Plan. (23)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to solve the problems of contract labour and casual labour in cotton ginning and pressing factories. (24)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Labour and Employment' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check rural labour unemployment and low rate of wages. (25)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to hand over 25% of reclaimed land in Dandakarnya for the use of local tribals. (26)]

That the Demand under the Head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to open more camps for new migrants from Bangla Desh in Assam and Andhra Pradesh. (27)]

SHRI R. V. BADE : I beg to move :

That the demand under the Head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' te reduced to Re. 1.

[Shri R. V. Bade]

[Failure to make adequate arrangement for compensation of properties left in (East Pakistan) Bangla Desh by displaced persons. (28)]

That the demand under the Head 'Expenditure on Displaced' Persons be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to receive and rehabilitate new migrant families with promptness and sympathy. (29)]

That the demand under the Head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Need to regularise the forest land encroached by Adivasis. (30)]

That the demand under the Head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to make adequate arrangement in Mana Camp. (31)]

That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Re. 1.

[Need to make arrangement with Government of Assam to rehabilitate new immigrants from Bangla Desh. (32)]

That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to open new camps in border areas for new immigrants from Bangla Desh. (33)]

That the, demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to give 25% of reclaimed land from Dandakarnya to local tribals. (34)]

That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to make adequate arrangements of housing and stop demolishing of tribals' huts on forest land. (35)]

That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Repatriation of Ceylon Stateless persons who have migrated to India. (36)]

That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to rehabilitate refugees from Bangla Desh in Jammu and Kashmir (38)]

That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stettle 150 local tribals families in Dandakarnya area (39)]

That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Slow progress of rehabilitation of refugees who came after 1947 and are still awaiting rehabilitation. (40)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Cu Motions are also before the House. Shri B. K. Das-Chowdhury.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : The department of labour, employment and rehabilitation and the Minister heading it need utmost sympathy and co-operation from all sections. If there is any big problem today, it is the problem of unemployment and, it goes without saying, the problem of rehabilitation is no less bigger than the first, *i.e.*, unemployment. But I shall have certain reservations about sympathy to the Department. From my experience I should say that the performance of this department simply invites pity and that pity outweighs the sympathy that is demanded by this department.

On the labour problem I have statistics before me. According to the 1961 census about 200 million people are known as workers, including agricultural labour. It is a problem of huge magnitude. Of this 100 millions are employees and workers and 100 million are agricultural labourers Of the latter, 60 million are cultivators and 40 million are day to day labour working in the fields. The employees and workers are, as I said earlier, about 100 millions. According to the classification of the 1961 census, there are 60 millions of non agricultural labour. Of these 60 millions, five millions work in factories, mines, plantations, establishments, etc. and are known as organised labour and 55 million are unorganised labour. I doubt very much if the hon. Minister has any scheme for their welfare and well being, so that they get some benefits out of certain schemes approved by the Ministry.

17 08 hrs

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

It is not enough to have statutory regulations and laws to better the labour-employee relations for the Organised Labour to the extent of five millions only. What about the 'Unorganised' 55 million ? Is there any law or regulation for these petty workers, railway porters, vendors, and workers of that kind ? I would appeal to the Minister to consider this gigantic problem. Labour problem has already become a cancerous problem and unless the hon. Minister gives due, serious interest and attention to this problem there is no doubt that in the course of the next, 5, 6 or 10 years all amenities of civil life and society at large will come to a standstill because of the serious unemployment problem. One point has already been mooted and fortunately some of the States have already accepted it, as to whether in view of the unemployment problem it is not high time to consider increasing the age of the young recruits. Nowadays, in services, limitation is up to the age of 24 or 25. It has already been argued in the Administrative Reforms Commission—and it has been mentioned in the report also—that at least for certain higher services, this age-limitation should be extended to 26 years. I know what the hon. Minister will say : that it concerns a matter of appointments, and so it concerns the Ministry of Home Affairs. But taking into account the major unemployment problem, I would request the Minister to have a dialogue, negotiation ; with the Minister of Home Affairs to have certain relaxations in the matter of age, so that our young men, those who are having their names registered in the employment exchanges, and who do not find any jobs for years and years together may have some chance to get jobs even after 25, 26 or 27 years of age. It is time to consider it.

The second aspect of this Ministry is rehabilitation. I will now come to the problem of rehabilitation. If we make a little effort to study the problems, we will find that there are four stages of rehabilitation that have been taking place. First of all, there are the displaced persons both from West Pakistan and East Pakistan. In the matter of the West Pakistan refugees, it has already been said in the report that there are no specific residuary problems : that only certain residuary problems are there in the matter of getting their compensation money and some other little problems. But what about East Pakistan displaced persons ?

The East Pakistan displaced persons have been classified into three or four categories. One is, those who have come here since the partition up to 1958 and up to a period a little later. Then, those who have come on and from 1964—known as new migrants. Then, in the last year, we have seen how many have come ; and then those refugees who have come from East Pakistan—now a days we call it Bangla Desh. Those who have come after 1964 have been given a new term—as new migrants. Those who came from 1970 onwards—they are being termed as recent influx ; heavy influx. Thereafter have come the Bangla Desh refugees.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung...Yes, now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : As I was saying, the displaced persons coming from erstwhile East Pakistan—we now call it Bangla Desh—have been classified into several groups. Up to 1963, old migrants ; on and from

[Shri B. K. Deschowdhury]

1st January, 1964, new migrants ; from 1970, the recent influx ; they have not been given any term ; thereafter, there are the Bangla Desh refugees. If we go through the different phases and the process of rehabilitation, we will find that the game of rehabilitation, particularly in the case of East Pakistan refugees, is nothing but a cruel joke that has been continuously perpetrated and perpetuated by the Department of Rehabilitation from time to time.

In the report itself, it has been said very clearly that there is no residual problem for old migrants. Here I would like to contradict the statement of the hon. Minister, and the report prepared by the Department of Rehabilitation. I would like him to be more attentive to the problems that I am placing before him. Sis, first of all, the State Government of West Bengal sent a note to the Ministry of Rehabilitation that there are residual problems, problems relating to 31,60,000 refugees, those who are still in West Bengal. For these 31,60,000 refugees, nothing had been done. Nothing possible could be done and they need certain rehabilitation benefits, Over and above that, these persons who have received certain benefits, those who came upto 1964, numbering about 41 lakhs also living in West Bengal need rehabilitation benefits. In short, the West Bengal Government submitted four schemes grouped as A, B, C and D, with an estimated expenditure totalling about Rs. 55.1 crores. But unfortunately the Department of Rehabilitation and the Government of India did not agree to those proposals. They agreed in a sense that certain rehabilitation assistance should be given to the people, for which Rs. 55 crores were needed. But when this scheme came up for final discussion, the Government of India denied it and ultimately the West Bengal Government were pressurised to redraft the whole scheme and thereafter another scheme was prepared costing Rs. 21 crores and odd. In the report it has been said that in consultation with the West Bengal Government, for the residuary problems, an amount of Rs. 21 crores and odd was settled. I refute this statement in the report of the Department of Rehabilitation of the Government of India. It was not in consultation with the West Bengal Government. It was under pressure from the Government of India. So, the West Bengal Government had to take an additional burden for those refugees. Already there are so many problems in West Bengal, beginning from gherao to various other forms of movements. These are mainly due to unbearable situation arising out of rehabilitation problem, along with others. Even regarding this amount of Rs. 21 crores, the Government of India were not good enough to sanction all the amount at a time. It was done in a phased manner, scheme, by scheme. Even today only Rs. 14 crores have been earmarked out of Rs. 21 crores agreed to. About the remaining Rs. 7 crores, they have raised another point. They say, certain educational benefits are to be given to the respective educational institutions and so schemes for such educational benefits would not be covered by this and they should be separated

A Review Committee to consider the residuary problems of displaced persons from East Pakistan was set up under the chairmanship of Shri N.C. Chatterjee. It was stated that whatever recommendations would be made by this Review Committee, they will be accepted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation I want to ask the minister to go through all those recommendations and state clearly before the House how many of them have been implemented so far. If the Department of Rehabilitation have not readily sanctioned certain schemes for giving some minimum assistance to the displaced persons towards residuary problems who is to be held responsible ? If the poor displaced persons are lingering with their sufferings and agonies, who is to be held responsible ? Will the minister be pleased to state very frankly what happened in between ?

In the report, a big list is given showing the amounts spent for the displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan. It has been stated that the Department of Rehabilitation have spent up till now Rs 528.40 crores in total for all refugees plus some other amounts spent on relief measures in Jammu and Kashmir. Comparative figures have been given for the grants—in the case of West Pakistan displaced persons Rs. 102.62 crores and East Pakistan displaced persons Rs. 146.50 crores. The total comes to Rs. 249.12 crores. Whether it is a fact that no grant was given to the East Pakistan displaced persons till a question of revision of loan

came up. If that be a fact whether it is proper on the part of this Ministry of Rehabilitation to come up with a broad headline that grants given to East Pakistan displaced persons total up to Rs. 146.50 crores. If not, should we not say that is a camouflage and the Ministry is hoodwinking the whole scheme ? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give us a detailed account of what was spent for the East Pakistan displaced persons ; what was spent for their maintenance during the camp life such as doles and others and what was the total loan given to them ?

Sir, than they have shown an amount for the East Pakistan displaced persons—Dandakaranya Development Scheme—upto the end of 1970-71 as Rs. 52.24 crores. I have an account with me about the Dandakaranya Development Scheme. In the Dandakaranya Development Scheme upto the year 1970-71 the total land received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa is 2,35,324 acreas out of which the Dandakaranya Project authorities found 1,40,951 acres suitable. Out of this 1,40,951 acres about 1,26,480 acres have been developed and reclaimed so far This is the actual land that they have developed. What is the total rehabilitation programme ? About 18,000 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan have been rehabilitated within that scheme and they have also given certain portion of land—to the extent of 25% as under the contract to both the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa—for their tribal welfare and re-settlement of tribal people. What does it means ? It means not only they have given 25% of the total reclaimed and developed land to the State Governments for this rehabilitation and re-settlement of the tribal people they have also given money to the extent of Rs. 2880 per family for the tribal people and for these 18,000 families they have given Rs. 3000 per family including house building loans etc.

So, Sir, the total amount out of these Rs. 52.24 crores, what we find on an average—agriculturist and non-agriculturist—if we come to the figure of Rs. 3000 per family then for 18,000 families hardly it comes to Rs. 5.40 crores.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. He should finish his speech in one minute.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Out of this Rs. 52 crores that have been spent for the Dandakaranya Project, the real benefit gone to the East Pakistan displaced persons is to 18,000 families and about Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 5½ crores and about 2,584 Tribal families in both Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and another Rs. 90 lakhs or a little less than a crore of rupees that was spent out of the Dandakaranya Project. The real benefit given to these poor persons, Tribals and other persons, is Rs. 6½ crores out of these Rs. 52 crores How this money, the huge amount...(*Interruption.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please finish.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHRY : You can kindly allot me some more time out of my party's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Not more than 20 minutes. I have given you 20 minutes,

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHUARY : My party people and the leader of my party have also agreed.

Out of these Rs. 52 crores, a substantial portion of money has been spent for the development of the infrastructure—roads, bridges, link roads and even the national highways—and a big portion of money has been given to all the State Governments, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, to implement some of their own Projects.

Leaving aside all these things, this Dandakaranya Project also has constructed 471 miles of roads, two national highways and three link roads. So, the real benefit that has accrued and given to these poor persons, including Tribals and displaced persons, is hardly about Rs. 8 crores or Rs. 9 crores, or even Rs. 10 crores, including overhead and establishment charges. But in the list, to hoodwink, as I said earlier, it has been said that for the Dandakaranya Project for the East Pakistan displaced persons it is Rs. 52 crores. It is not a fact and is an unfair practice of the Rehabilitation Development,

[Shri B K. Daschowdhury]

We discussed threadbare about the total loan given to these East Pakistan displaced persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the Parliamentary affairs Minister allows more or if he does not want that any Member of his group should speak, I can give you all the time at the disposal of this side. But how can I give you much more time than is required ? I have given you 25 minutes and still you are not satisfied.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : How could it be 25 minutes ? Three times there were calls for quorum and about ten minutes were taken for that. How could it be 25 minutes ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please finish within two minutes ; otherwise, I will call another speaker.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will be finishing in two or three minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : He knows this subject very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are many people who know the subject. How can I allow him all the time ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am requesting the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to give him some more time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will finish within two or three minutes.

We discussed this matter in the Consultative Committee for Rehabilitation threadbare about the total loan given to the East Pakistan displaced persons and an account was supplied to us. Up to 31st March, 1964 it was Rs. 82.03 crores. The approximate amount to be remitted, after giving certain concessions, was Rs. 1000 from the total amount of loan given to the displaced persons. Thereafter, it was considered that after calculating and taking into account other things, the amount over Rs. 2000 will also be remitted. On a rough estimate, it has been seen that out of 82 crores, Rs. 50 crores be remitted. We raised a point that while you have already agreed to remit Rs. 50 crores out of Rs. 82 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 32 crores, out of that amount, there are certain big loanees who have taken business loans, say, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 1-2 lakhs, and we made an appeal to the hon. Minister that leaving aside the businessmen, the poor displaced persons, when they have not received a single farthing as compensation for the properties they have left in erstwhile East Bengal and now Bangla Desh, it should be considered that small loans to the extent of Rs. 5000 should also be remitted. It was not conceded to. I would appeal to the hon. Minister again to consider that and, if he makes a proper investigation, he will find that out of Rs. 32 crores, the Ministry will be affected by only Rs. 10-12 crores. It is a simple matter of Rs. 10-12 crores which is not difficult to adjust or compound. He can easily consider that for the poor displaced persons for whom many things have not been done. At least Rs. 10-12 crores remission could be easily given. Coming to the recent problem of Bangla Desh and we know that already 7 million people have already come... ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : That has been discussed so many times in the House. Why are you taking time of the House ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : If you feel irritated, I must resume my seat. But I must say with all apology that the gentleman who initiated the discussion took about 27 minutes. I do not know what is the time allotted to his party. I will be finishing within two minutes without least irritation to you.

As I said, coming to Bangla Desh, already 7 million people have taken shelter on the Indian soil and out of these 7 million people, 5 million are in West Bengal. Now, the Government have already announced that some people are being taken out of West Bengal. Initially, we were given an understanding that 2.5 million people will be taken out. Later on, this estimate came down to 8 lakhs I do not know what the latest estimate of the Government, I do not think it will be possible on the part of the Government to air-lift even 1-2 lakhs in the course of 10 to 12 months.

There are certain things to be considered. In view of this grave danger that West Bengal is facing today, I would appeal to the

hon. Minister to have a sort of 'National Programme' and to see how this problem of rehabilitation is to be tackled and settled both for Bangla Desh evacuees and for old displaced persons and also for migrants whose figure is not less than 12 lakhs.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister to consider one thing. The Ministry of Labour and Employment is a very big department. They have so many complex problems to face and the rehabilitation problem has become more complex due to heavy influx of Bangla Desh evacuees So, there should be a separate Ministry to look after the interests of displaced persons, both old and new, and Bangla Desh evacuees. I would again appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to consider it.

17.34 hrs.

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 29th June, 1971, issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of West Bengal, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 984 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1971, under article 356(3) of Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—554/71.]

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 29th June, 1971, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 985 in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—554/71.]

(iii) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of West Bengal dated the 28th June, 1971 to the President.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—555/71]

SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE (Howrah) : Shame ! Because they are losing the majority, the President's Rule is imposed.

17.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT *RE.* APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS OF WEST BENGAL

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GHNDHI) : Mr. Speaker Sir, as the House is aware, by a proclamation issued this morning, the President has taken over the administration of the State of West Bengal. The Central Government are anxious that all problems relating to West Bengal which are within their competence should be dealt with expeditiously. Very serious problems and an abnormal situation have been created in West Bengal and some other States by the massive influx of refugees in so short a period. These matters need to be given special attention and tackled urgently. It has, therefore, been decided to appoint a Minister of Cabinet rank as Minister, without portfolio with immediate effect. For the present, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture will be entrusted with this responsibility in addition to his existing duties. As soon as the consideration of the Demands for Grants of his Ministry is completed, he will look after this exclusively.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The most urgent steps is to shift Mr. Dhavan from Bengal. Shanti Swarup Dhavan has created all kinds of 'Ashanti',

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing without my permission, please. Mr. Raja Ram Shastri.

17.37 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1971-72—*Contd.* MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION

श्री राजा राम शास्त्री (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उन लोगों की तरफ से बड़ा

[श्री राजा राम शास्त्री]

का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो श्रम की सबसे निचली सीढ़ी पर हैं। मेरा मतलब ऐसे श्रमिकों से है, जिन को इस-आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर कहा जाता है, जो किसी संगठन में नहीं आते हैं, जैसे रेलवे के कुली या इस तरह के अन्य श्रमिक, जो ठेकेदारों के मातहत रहते हैं। वे किसी कानून से संचालित नहीं होते हैं और उनके लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है। अगर उन की कोई दिक्कतें होती हैं और वे सरकार से शिकायत करते हैं, तो यह कहा जाता है कि आप सरकार के नौकर नहीं हैं, इसलिए सरकारी कानून आप पर लागू नहीं होते हैं।

जो सरकारी कानून हैं, वे ठेकेदार पर लागू होते हैं, क्योंकि ठेकेदार सरकार से ठेका लेता है, जबकि मजदूर लोग सीधे सरकार के मुलाजिम नहीं होते हैं। अगर ठेकेदार से कहा जाये कि अन्य श्रमिकों को जो सुविधायें मिली हुई है, तुम अपने मजदूरों को भी वे सब सहूलियतें पहुंचाओ, तो उस के लिए भी कोई कानून नहीं है। ठेकेदार कहता है कि मेरा और मजदूरों का सीधा सम्बन्ध है, सीधा कन्ट्रेक्ट है ; जिन शर्तों पर मैं चाहता हूं, उन पर उनको रखता हूं और अगर वे उन शर्तों पर राजी हैं, तो कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि मैं उन को और सहूलियतें दूं—और अगर मैं उन को और सहूलियतें देता हूं, तो मुझे फायदा नहीं पहुंचता है, सरकार को ठेकेदारी का जो पैसा मुझे देना पड़ता है, वह लाभप्रद नहीं रहता है। इस तरह वे बेचारे उन सहूलियतें से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

सरकार को उन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए और कानून में कुछ ऐसा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए कि अगर ठेकेदारी प्रथा रहती भी है—होना तो यह चाहिए कि वे लोग सरकार के नौकर और कर्मचारी माने जायें, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं भी होता है और ठेकेदारी प्रथा कायम रहती है—, तो ठेकेदार को वे सब सहूलियतें अपने मजदूरों को देनी पड़ेंगी, जो सहूलियतें कि सरकारी इंतजाम के अन्दर या जो आर्गनाइज्ड लेबर है कारखानों के अन्दर चाहे वह प्राइवेट सैक्टर में हो, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर में हो उन को मिलती हैं वह सहूलियतें ठेकेदारों को देनी पड़ेंगी। अगर वह नहीं देते हैं तो उन की ठेकेदारी खत्म होती है। यह एक बहुत न्याय की बात है। इस तरह से एक बड़ी तादाद हमारे मजदूरों की है जिन का कि कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है। न वह इधर के होते हैं न उधर के होते है। सिर्फ कानूनी दिक्कतों की वजह से या कुछ सहूलियतें न होने की वजह से उन्हें यह दिक्कत हो रही है और उन का कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है। यह बात बहुत गलत मालूम होती है खास कर के एक ऐसी सरकार के लिए, एक ऐसे देश के लिए जिस ने कि समाजवाद का उद्देश्य अपने सामने रखा है।

इसी तरीके से श्रीमन्, मैं खेत मजदूरों की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा। उन के संबंध में भी कानूनी दिक्कते है। कहा जाता है कि वह मजदूर है ही नहीं। वह कृषि विभाग के अन्दर आते हैं, कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्दर आते हैं, कृषकों से उन का सम्बन्ध है और वह मजदूर नहीं हैं। वह कारखाने के मजदूर नहीं है, औद्योगिक मजदूर नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन के ऊपर कोई भी चीज लागू नहीं होती। यह भी एक अजीब बात है। इतनी बड़ी तादाद खेत मजदूरों की जो कि शायद हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सबसे निचली सीढ़ी पर है, सब से अधिक उन की दिक्कतें हैं, सामाजिक रीति से और आर्थिक रीति से हर प्रकार से वह गए गुजरे हैं लेकिन सिर्फ कानूनी दिक्कतों से, कानूनी बहाने बना कर हम उनको हर प्रकार की सुविधा से वंचित रखते हैं और एक ऐसे वर्ग को जो कि बराबर ही असंतुष्ट रहता है और बराबर ही वंचित रहता हैं उस को हम लोग अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बनाए हुए हैं। मैं यह दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। लेबर कमीशन ने इस पर विचार किया था लेकिन लेबर कमीशन के जो टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस थे उस के अन्दर वह चीज नहीं आई। इसलिए कि वह औद्योगिक मजदूरों से सम्बन्ध रखता था और लेबर कमीशन मजबूर था इस बात के लिए कि वह खेत मजदूरों

की तरफ ध्यान न दे हालांकि उस से कुछ तकलीफ उस मामले में भी और उसका कुछ पता लगाया। लेकिन उस से कुछ काम चलने वाला नहीं था। कोई सिफारिश वह उन के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कर सकता था और न उस से किया। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि होना यह चाहिए कि उनकी तरफ खास तौर से ध्यान दिया जाय। विशेष रूप से मैं इसलिए कहूंगा कि वह न केवल आर्थिक रूप से गिरे हुए हैं बल्कि सामाजिक रूप से भी गिरे हुए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि खेत मजदूर ज्यादातर हरिजन वगैरह होते हैं जो कि सामाजिक सीढ़ी में भी सब से निचली सीढ़ी पर हैं। तो यह एक दोहरे तरीके से जो गिरे हुए हैं आर्थिक तरीके से और सामाजिक तरीके से उन के ऊपर कोई कमीशन काम न करे, उन को न मजदूर माना जाय न किसान माना जाय, क्योंकि किसान तो वह हैं नहीं, किसान तो तब होंगे जब आप उन को जमीन देंगे, जमीन आप के पास है नहीं न आप दे सकते है, ऐसी हालत में सिवाय इस के कि मजदूरों की सुविधायें उन को दी जायं और कोई रास्ता रहता नहीं है उन के उद्धार का। उन की हालत क्या है कि उन के पास बारगेनिंग पावर भी नहीं है। उन को लोग सताते हैं, मारते है, पीटते हैं। दूसरे मजदूर शहरों के जो होते है कोई आदमी उन से मजदूरी का ठेका करता है कि इतनी मजदूरी देंगे, इतना हमारा काम करो, अगर वह मजदूरी नहीं करना चाहते तो वह वहां से चले जाते हैं। कहते हैं कि मैं मजदूरी नहीं करूंगा, आप अपने घर जाइए। लेकिन खेत मजदूर भी क्या ऐसी बात कर सकता है? खेत मजदूर अगर ऐसी बात कहता है तो उसके सामने यह सवाल आता है कि अच्छा, तुम निकलोगे किधर से? तुम जाओगे किस के खेत से होकर? तुम्हारी जायदाद लूट ली जायगी, तुम्हारा घर लूट लिया जायगा, तुम्हारी बेइज्जती कर दी जायगी। तो एक जो स्वतंत्र मजदूर के अन्दर बारगेनिंग पावर होती है कि एक जगह से खड़ा होकर वह यह कह सकता है कि मैं यह काम मानता हूं, यह नहीं मानता हूं, यह स्वतंत्रता भी उस को नहीं है। ऐसे लोगों के लिए कानून में जरूर गुंजाइश होनी चाहिए, कम से कम औद्योगिक मजदूरों को जो लाभ होते हैं, जो सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, हमारे कानून में वे उन को भी प्राप्त हों। इस सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ करें—कोई कमीशन बैठायें या किसी कानून की शक्ल में उस को लायें, जिससे कि समाज के एक बहुत बड़े तबके का ऐसा तबका जो वंचित है, शोषित है; पददलित है, उस का किसी तरह से उद्धार हो, वरना यह कहने का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता कि हम लोग समाजवाद की ओर कदम उठा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार, श्रीमन्, एक और समस्या नेशनल-मिनिमम की है। लेबर कमीशन ने इस पर भी विचार किया था और वह इस नतीजे पर पहुंची कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हम कोई एक राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम आय मकर्रर कर सकें। यह भी विचार हुआ था कि क्या इस को इण्डस्ट्रीज-वाइज या रिजन-वाइज किसी किसी क्षेत्र में लागू किया जा सकता है, जहां पर इस बात की सम्भावना हो इतनी इन्कम हो, इतनी गुंजाइश हो कि किसी उद्योग में मजदूरों को, एक न्यूनतम मजदूरी दी जा सके, किसी क्षेत्र में जो खुशहाल क्षेत्र हो वहां पर कुछ ऐसा किया जाय। लेकिन वह भी एक सुझाव ही था और उस पर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ। यह एक बड़ी हैरत की बात हैं, एक बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि एक समाजवादी व्यवस्था में इस बात पर ध्यान न दिया जाय और लोगों को इस बात का कोई इतमिनान न हो कि उनकी जिन्दगी कल कायम रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी, उन के पास कोई काम रहेगा या नहीं रहेगा। अगर कोई काम रहता भी है, कोई काम करता भी है तो उन को इतना पैसा मिलेगा जिस में वह अपनी जिन्दगी का निर्वाह कर सकें, दूसरे दिन उन का स्वास्थ्य इस लायक रह सके कि वे काम कर सकें—इस बात का भी इतमिनान उन को नहीं है। इस बात का आश्वासन भी हमारी समाजवादी व्यवस्था में नहीं हैं—यह एक अजीब बात है और मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और जल्दी से हम को इस बात का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि हम कोई न्यूनतम आय

[श्री राजा राम शास्त्री]

ऐसे लोगों के लिए मुकर्रिर करें जो कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और हमारी समाजवादी व्यवस्था के सब से पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ, श्रीमन, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

*SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation are before this House and I am happy to participate in the discussion on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, at the outset, I would refer to the Report of the National Labour Commission recently submitted to the Government. I regret very much to point out that the Government have not yet given due consideration to the recommendations of the Labour Commission and have not initiated any steps for implementing even very important recommendations. For instance, the Commission has recommended the setting up of Industrial Relations Council as the first step for ensuring industrial peace in the country. So far this recommendation has not seen the light of the day. I request the hon. Minister of Labour to give effect to this recommendation by immediately setting up the Industrial Relations Council.

The Labour Commission has also suggested amendment of Section 2(a) of Industrial Disputes Act. The State Governments are not now empowered to intervene and settle the disputes that arise in the central industrial undertakings which are located in various States. The maintenance of law and order is the sole responsibility of the State Government. I may point out here that frequent industrial disputes in the central public undertakings lead to serious law and order situation in the States. However, as the State Governments are not clothed with the authority to intervene and settle such disputes, they have to rest content by remaining mute witnesses and silent spectators of worsening law and order problem. Keeping this in view, the Labour Commission has suggested the amendment of Section 2(a) of Industrial Disputes Act, enabling the State Governments to effectively intervene at the appropriate moment and prevent explosion of industrial unrest. I request the Government to come forward at the earliest with the necessary amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act.

At the moment, Sir, the Railways do not come within the purview of Industrial Disputes Act because the Railways are not unfortunately treated as an industry. It is high time that the Railways are treated as an industry and brought under the operational scope of Industrial Disputes Act.

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi, has made a valuable suggestion regarding extension of gratuity scheme to cover all the industrial workers throughout the country. I am sure that the hon Minister of Labour will not hesitate to accept this worthwhile suggestion and extend the benefit of gratuity scheme to all the industrial workers.

I would take this opportunity to point out that it is very necessary to constitute a Labour Welfare Board in each State, through which alone many meaningful labour welfare programmes can be undertaken. I am happy to state that the Tamil Nadu Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 5 crores to the State Labour Welfare Board. Considering the magnitude of the welfare activities to be undertaken, you will appreciate that this amount is quite inadequate. I would suggest that the Central Government should sanction a matching grant—it may be Rs. 5 crores or Rs. 10 crores—to the State Governments so that the State Labour Welfare Fund gets swelled and the State Governments are enabled to implement purposeful labour welfare programmes.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme started in 1955 has not been functioning as it should and in consequence the Tamil Nadu Government have been greatly handicapped. An unfortunate feature of this scheme is that the workers who are members of this Scheme get the benefits under this scheme, while their families are left to fend for themselves. This

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

anomaly should be rectified so that the families of workers are also covered. In 1967-68 the labour contributed a sum of Rs 12.44 crores to the E.S.I. fund, while the employers' share of contribution was Rs. 13 64 crores. You will no doubt agree with me, Sir, that the employers' contribution is woefully inadequate.

In a meeting of the E.S.I.C. held on 17-9-1969 a resolution was adopted restricting the per-head expenditure under this scheme to Rs. 50 and any amount in excess of this limit was to be borne by the respective State Governments. In Tamil Nadu, the Government are spending a sum of Rs. 61 per worker under this scheme, on account of which the State Government have to bear an additional burden of Rs. 75 lakhs. I am at a loss to appreciate how far it is just and proper for the E.S.I.C to put a ceiling of Rs. 50 per head. I would appeal to the good sense of the hon Minister of Labour and request him to get this Resolution of the E.S.I.C, immediately revoked.

The Tamil Nadu Government have in their eagerness to implement labour welfare programmes undertaken quite a number of works in hand But, to our dismay and horror, the E S I C. has put its foot down and directed the State Government not to proceed further. Many construction works stand paralysed. The hon. Minister of Labour should put an end to this sordid state of affairs.

The Committee under the chairmanship of Thiru Pattabhiraman, constituted in 1966, was critical about the sluggish manner in which the State Governments were reacting in the matter of implementing this Scheme. The Committee pointed out that the State Governments were not coming forward quickly for acquiring lands required for implementing labour welfare activities. The Tamil Nadu Government spon aneously took upon themselves the responsibility, purchased land and started construction of hospitals and dispensaries under the E.S.I. scheme. When the State Government is genuinely interested in implementing labour welfare programmes, it is highly improper for the E.S.I.C. to put some imaginary and arbitrary ceiling on expenditure, which is utterly unrelated to the dimensions of the problem.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was recently a Conference of Trade Unions and Management convened by the hon. Minister of Labour. The proceedings and the conclusions of this Conference, I request, should be placed on the Table of the House for the information of honourable Members.

The Railway Employees Progressive Union, of which I happen to be the President, has on its rolls thousands of employees. I am sorry to state that this Union has not yet been recognised by the Railway Administration. I request the Minister of Labour to use his good offices for according recognition to the Railway Employees Progressive Union.

While the labour in the industrial sector are assured of fixed minimum wages and also pensionary benefits, the landless agriculture labour have no hope of getting regular minimum wages for their sustenance. I would request the hon. Minister of Labour to think of ways and means to alleviate the sufferings of landless agriculture labour and to assure them compulsory minimum wages. I would also suggest that instead of giving cash incentives alone, the Government should undertake a massive housing programme for the labour.

Much has been bruited about the unemployment problem in our country, and the imperative necessity of creating ample employment opportunities. The Government have allocated a sum of Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme. But I am pessimistic about the success of this crash programme. This crash programme is confined to the uneducated unemployed. I am of the view that initially the problem of educated unemployed must be solved on a war footing.

Finally, I would refer to the question of rehabilitation of refugees coming from Burma and Ceylon. The Tamil Nadu Government have undertaken several schemes for their rehabilitation. As the influx of refugees is in lakhs, the Central Government should be liberal in extending financial assistance to the State Government for tackling this stupendous and gigantic problem.

With these few words, I conclude.

17.58 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on *Friday, the 25th June, 1971*, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee of the Houses on amendments to election law :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses to consider the question of amendments to election law and authorises the Chairman to nominate seven members to serve on the said Joint Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the Chairman has nominated the following members to the said Joint Committee :

1. Shri Lal K. Advani
2. Shri Narayana Kalliyana Krishnan
3. Shri V. B. Raju
4. Shrj Trilioki Singh
5. Shri Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
6. Shri Sawaisingh Sisodia
7. Shri Mahavir Tyagi'

MR. SPEAKER : The Lok Sabha stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 30, 1971/Asadha 9, 1893 (Saka).

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